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CITIES OF STATE TO PUT MILLIONS IN NEW SCHOOLS

Several Seek Authority to Exceed Debt Limit to Expand Facilities

BILLS HEARD BEFORE FINANCE COMMITTEE

New Bedford a Leader—Framingham Wants $500,000 for Memorial Building

Permission to incur millions of indebtedness for the expansion of school facilities in New Bedford, Natick, Worcester, and Melrose was sought today of the Legislature's Committee on Municipal Finance by officers of the towns.

Today the same committee reported favorably a bill authorizing the city of Cambridge to widen and extend St. James Street. The proposed width is 60 feet, and the city would be permitted to borrow $130,000 under the bill, which is subject to the approval of the Mayor and City Council.

Edward H. Hathaway, Mayor of New Bedford, and school officials of that city, spoke in favor of two bills to authorize the city to borrow a total of $1,650,000 outside the debt limit. Of this total, the sum of $1,500,000 is for the construction of new schools and $150,000 for additions to the sewer systems.

Mayor Hathaway said that the schools are seriously overcrowded, and the city is using 27 portable school buildings. There are about 2000 children, he said, who are losing an hour a day from school because the session in the afternoon has to be shortened, the schools being on a two-shift program. There was no opposition.

Albert M. Tibbetts, Mayor of Melrose; Albert M. Tibbetts, Superintendent of Schools, and other citizens spoke for the city's petition seeking authority to borrow $600,000 outside the debt limit for the construction of two junior high schools.

Mr. Stewart said the School Department plans to eliminate three wooden school buildings which are not suitable at present. The high school is greatly overcrowded, he said.

In answer to a question from John Beck, Representative from Chelsea, Mr. Stewart admitted that there is a controversy among the members of the school committee over the question of erecting a junior high school, the committee being divided six to three for the school. He said the matter would be submitted to the voters on a referendum. Others who spoke for the bill were Frank J. Sherman and Henry T. Claus of the school committee. There was no opposition.

William H. Walsh, chairman of a committee of Framingham citizens, spoke for a bill to allow the town of Framingham to borrow $500,000 for the erection of a municipal building.

Redistricting Committee Submits Its Final Report

Suffolk County will have one more representative in the loweh branch of the Massachusetts Legislature than it would have had under the first report of the committee on redistricting, aocording to the final report sent to the Legislature today.

It will have 48 members under the latest plan, which is a reduction of six from its present status. The additional district proposed today comes as a result of a change in Franklin County which, it is now recommended, shall have three representatives instead of four.

Six precincts, 10 to 15, in Ward 9 of Boston, under the final recommendation of the committee, will be included in the Tenth Congressional District, being taken from the Eleventh. The committee recommended that Ayer be put in the Eighth Middlesex Senatorial District instead of into the Worcester-Hampden district. Palmer will also be included in the Worcester-Hampden district.

Protests against the report were heard today at a continued hearing.

Robert H. J. Holden, state Representative from Shirley, objected to a change which would place Ayer in the eighth senatorial district, saying that it is now joined with towns with which it is affiliated in business, commercial and geographical ways. He also objected to the town being in one group as a senatorial district and another as a representative district.

George E. Keegan, Representative from Lawrence, protested against taking Ward 6, Lawrence, out of the Fifth Essex District, and placing it in the Fourth Essex District. The South Lawrence ward, he said, has interests in common with the other five of the city and the surrounding suburbs, while as an industrial ward it has nothing in common with the agricultural section to which its attachment is proposed.

PRESIDENT SOLORZANO RESIGNS IN NICARAGUA

MANAGUA, Nicar., March 15 (AP)—The Nicaraguan Congress, which some time ago granted an indefinite President of the Republic, has now accepted his resignation as Chief Executive. It is reported that Bartolome Martinez, formerly President of Nicaragua, has been arrested and placed in jail here on a charge of leave of absence to Carlos Solorzano, conspiracy.

Emiliano Chamorro recently was elected President of Nicaragua after Señor Solorzano had insisted that his resignation should be accepted. Several foreign governments, including the United States, thus far have declined to recognize the Chamorro Government.

Philadelphia Will See Fashion Show After All

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, March 15

THE palace of fashion, originally planned as part of the Sesquicentennial international exposition, but eliminated when the program was rearranged several weeks ago, has been restored, exposition officials here announced.

The Textile and Apparel Exhibits Association of New York will conduct it on a co-operative non-profit making basis. The fashion exhibition will be housed in a building to cost more than $1,000,000, and will include, in addition to the exhibits of the textile and apparel industries, those of the jewelry and beauty parlor group.

COMET TANGLED IN POWER OF SUN

Mysterious Disappearance Sets Watchers Guessing When It Will Return

CHICAGO, March 15 (Special)—Ensore's comet, most dashing of modern celestial swashbucklers, scheduled for an appearance in the sky tonight, has mysteriously disappeared. Human beings have been deprived thereby of a set of fire works that might have equalled those of Halley's comet. The facts of the disappearance were revealed early this morning by Prof. E. B. Frost, director of the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, where astronomers have been sitting up nights literally to wait for the return of the wandering comet discovered in South Africa about the middle of last December. The comet was due in this part of the world about Feb. 15 and should have blazed out in the sky tonight with a full tail and a red face.

When last seen the astral marauder was within about 30,000,000 miles of the sun and about 60,000,000 miles away from the earth. That was the last of January. Prof. G. Van Biesbroeck himself, the discoverer of a comet or two, has been sweeping the sky with a powerful Yerkes telescope since the first of 1926 but the object has never been visible in the northern skies.

While the disappearance has puzzled astronomers in many parts of the world, there may be an explanation, Professor Frost thinks. Ensore's comet may have run too near the sun. When a comet gets too near the sun, its head shrinks and it becomes so diffuse and translucent that it cannot be seen through a telescope on earth. A peculiar combination of heat and electrical forces causes expansion and the comet becomes a celestial jellyfish.

After a period of years the comet may extricate itself from the sun's power, get back into training and come out again a full-fledged, riproaring comet, Professor Frost explains. So within a few centuries, Ensore's comet may come back in these parts and explain its startling disappearance.

LOCKS FOR DE LUXE BREWERY

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14 (Special)—The De Luxe brewery in Central Avenue was ordered padlocked for one year and beer worth more than $100,000 and all machinery destroyed in a ruling just handed down by Judge Frank Cooper of the Federal District Court. The ruling followed a plea of guilty on behalf of the corporation through their attorney. The brewery company was find $2000. The charge was manufacture of beer and maintenance of a nuisance.

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ALL-AMERICAN CANAL ROUTES UNDER SCRUTINY

Army Rivers and Harbor Board Estimating Costs of Waterways Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—Plans for the opening of canals from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic on which ocean-going vessels could transport the products of the Middle West, particularly grain for foreign markets, are being considered by the Army River and Harbors Board.

Advocates of the all-American route, which would include the New York State Barge Canal, have been heard. Members of Congress from the West who favor the St. Lawrence route will present further arguments against it this week.

In addition to the two main lines proposed, there is under consideration in case the all-American waterway should be approved, the advisability of selecting one of two routes; whether for example it should connect with Lake Ontario at Buffalo or at Oswego. A special board of engineers has already advised against either of these routes, on the ground that they would be too costly.

Estimate of Costs

The Rivers and Harbors Board of the army is at present concerned only with the All-American route, as it is upon the advisability of its adoption that its report will be made to Congress. An adverse report, however, would be in the nature of an indorsement of the St. Lawrence plan.

Estimates of the cost of the All-American route run as high as $900,000,000. Advocates of this route, however, assert that once the waterway was completed, that the amount of traffic would provide earnings instead of losses as is now the case with the New York State Barge Canal.

A strong claim is made that for the sake of national defense, it is important to have an all-American route, since the St. Lawrence waterway would have to be operated in connection with Canada. The cost of the latter system to the United States, according to its proponents, would be less than $100,000,000.

Either of these routes will fit in with the scheme of development of inland waterways recommended by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to Congress and which is being urged by the Administration on the ground that the growing transportation needs of the country must be met. Not only are the railroads unable to handle it, but the high railroad rates in comparison with the cost of water transportation place the products of the middle west at a disadvantage in competition with foreign products in the world markets.

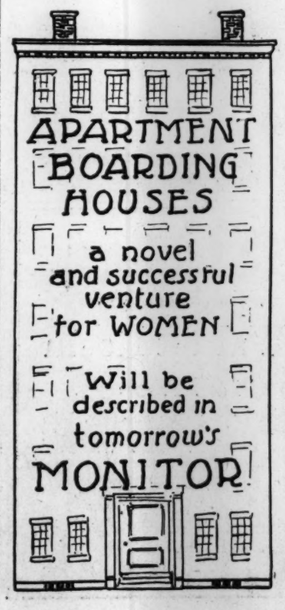
No Disadvantage to Railroads

Cheaper inland water transportation would not compete with the railroads to the disadvantage of the latter. The unprofitable bulk cargoes, such as coal, grain and ore would be carried by water, leaving the fast traffic to the railroads which, it is insisted, is all that they can carry with the rapidly developing population, trade and commerce of the country.

Economic development for the middle west depends upon cheaper transportation for its products. The Panama Canal has drawn the Pacific and Atlantic coasts close together. Railroad rates which the middle west must pay have increased; ocean freight rates have not. It is the disturbance in relative rates which affects agriculture even more than industry, in the opinion of Mr. Hoover.

He believes that if ocean shipping can be run into the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi waterways modernized, there could be a saving of from 6 to 11 cents per bushel in the transportation of grain from the Middle West.

Competition for the American farmer, he points out, lies largely in Argentina, Australia and India, all nearer to the seaboard, while ocean rates remain the same as before the war and rail rates have greatly increased. Foreign farmers, therefore, reach European markets at a cost less in proportion to pre-war conditions than the mid-west American farmer.



Oxford Educator to Plead Classics' Place in Schools

Dr. Gilbert Murray, While in Harvard Poetry Chair, Will Invoke Thorough Scholarship

Prof. Gilbert Murray will come from Oxford to Harvard next fall, nominally to fill the Charles Eliot Norton chair of poetry which was established last year through the gift of C. Chauncey Stillman, Harvard '98, but it is to be expected that he will carry on, by methods which lack fanaticism and are peculiarly his own, his long-time crusade to increase interest in classical learning.

It may, or may not, affect him to find that some, at least, among the New England college presidents, not the least of whom is James Luckens McConaughy of Wesleyan University, share his determination to see the college formally offer the undergraduate body a greater proportion of classical training than has been customary over a period of some years. When Professor Murray was here some years ago he found pleasure in the discovery that such a sentiment was growing at Amherst College, for instance.

Professor Murray will not fill the Norton chair by means of daily appearance in the classroom. He will lecture possibly eight times while he is at Cambridge. Although the appointment of new incumbents to the chair from year to year is specified in the provisions of the gift, which is given in memory of Harvard's famous professor of the History of Art, translator of Dante and friend of Ruskin, it is said that Professor Murray will terminate his lecture course at Harvard with the Christmas holidays and return to England.

Place for Classics

More than a dozen years ago Professor Murray felt that, although Latin was "still standing" in the great American universities, it was not standing as vigorously as it should, and the study of Greek was in a distinctly precarious state. He perceived that "a big democracy, in a hurry to be educated, would naturally chafe at the slow classical training, that everywhere the demand was for rapid, cheap, practical education.

"But he was sadly disappointed that, in the rush to provide what he considered this modern conception of a necessary education, "one or two of the old and great universalities could not have remained, to stand outside the stream and provide, not what was most desired, but what was educationally best—something deeper, solider, slower, and, in that sense, more expensive."

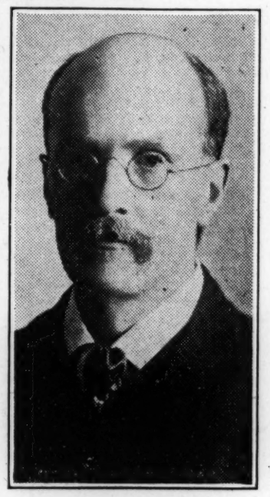
Professor Murray has stood, nevertheless, for abolishing compulsory Greek at Oxford. He has thought, in fact, that there should be "dozens of universities giving cheap, sound, modern education, though providing classics for those who specially wanted them" and, at the same time, one or two universities which would demand a classical foundation for all their teaching in arts.

Princeton System

He has liked the Princeton system, which demanded Greek and Latin for the degree in arts (B. A.), and found it not necessary for the Bachelor of Science degree. He concedes that it is possible for a man to want to learn English literature without desiring to give much time to the classics. He thinks that this man should be able to find places to teach him Milton and Shelley on that basis.

But he thinks there should also be places where it would be said to the student: "No. When we turn out a man with first-class honors in English literature, saying he knows Milton especially well, we mean that he knows Milton's sources, understands classical references, can feel Virgil's style and Homer's style." He knew in advocating this that it would mean slower education, but felt it would be a far more thorough kind of knowledge.

Whatever Professor Murray puts, therefore, into the fundamental aims of filling the chair of poetry, it may be expected that, through it all, will run the fine thread of his conviction that classical education must not be abandoned in favor of the cheap and practical.



Wide World Photo

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY
Oxford Scholar to Lecture at Harvard

Bill Sets Speed Limit at 35 Miles

Legislative Committee Reports Law for Motor Vehicles—Other Measures Progress

The Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles reported at the State House today a bill filed by James D. Bentley, Representative from Swampscott, to establish a maximum speed for motor vehicles of 35 miles an hour.

The Committee on Harbors and Lands has reported a bill by Edward J. Sandberg, Representative from Quincy, authorizing the Department of Public Works to construct a highway along the shore of Dorchester Bay from the junction of East Squantum and Dorchester Streets to Shoreham Street, Squantum, the cost to be around $50,000.

A petition has been filed for admission under suspension of the rules by the Mayor and water commissioners of Leominster asking authority to take additional water sources. It is planned to take Monoosuc Brook and its tributaries and develop additional water supply at a cost of $300,000.

CONSERVATIVE WINS SEAT FROM LIBERALS

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—The Conservatives have gained a seat from the Liberals in the parliamentary bylection for the combined English universities, necessitated by the resignation of H. L. Fisher, Liberal.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Conservative elected, receiving 2343 votes, against 2000 for Ramsay Muir, Liberal.

WHITE RADIO BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The White bill to control all phases of radio, was passed today by the House by a vote of 228 to 124. It now goes to the Senate.

RECORD INCOME MADE BY B. & M. IN 1925 SAYS HUSTIS

President Warns of Extravagance—Says Road's Credit Must Be Restored

Revealing remarkable improvements in financial conditions, the annual report of the Boston & Maine Railroad, just issued by James H. Hustis, retiring president, shows a net income of $5,468,909 for 1925, or an increase of $3,361,169.67 over 1924.

"Taking into consideration the inclusion of the Vermont Valley Railroad and the Sullivan County Railroad operations with the Boston & Maine figures for 1925, and placing the figures for previous years on a similar basis, the net income for 1925 was unequaled in the history of the road," the report declared.

In the face of this increasing stability, Mr. Hustis, who relinquishes the Boston & Maine presidency next month after 16 years of service, warns against current demands for expenditures in unproductive undertakings, with the added statement that it is essential to the Boston & Maine and to the public which it serves that the road's credit be restored.

Six New Records in 1925

The Boston & Maine established in 1925 at least six new records, improving the speed, the size of load and the efficiency of its freight service, and in passenger service had the highest percentage of trains on time for 10 years, with a single exception, the report declares.

The financial results for 1925 were made possible according to the report, by an increase in freight business, the reduction in expenses, improved divisions of freight rates from connecting lines, good weather, lower prices for fuel, and the cumulative results of capital expenditures in other years. A table presenting the condensed income account on the new consolidated basis, which includes also the operations of the Vermont Valley and Sullivan County railroads, shows the following principal items compared with last year:

	1925	*Increase or †Decrease
Operating rev.	$81,698,763.50	*$1,142,052.01
Operating Exp	62,987,463.01	†1,996,768.04
Net oper rev.	$18,641,300.49	*$3,138,820.08
Operat ratio.	(77.16%	†(3.58)
Tax accruals.	3,187,884.62	*75,217.16
Uncollectible revenues	18,638.45	*6,690.24
Rents from equip (except freight cars)	450,176.56	*29,308.85
Joint facility rent income.	134,520.34	†27,566.68
Hire of freight cars—dr. bal	$2,868,390.50	*$232,705.87
Rents for other equipment	416,106.73	†23,314.28
Joint facility rents	327,161.71	†64,211.77
Net Ry Op Inc	$12,407,815.38	*$2,863,475.03
Other income.	987,311.27	*389,777.81
Gross income.	$13,395,126.65	*$3,253,252.84
Other deductns	7,926,217.55	†107,916.83
Net income	$5,468,909.10	*$3,361,169.67

Operating Income Low

As compared with the 5¾ per cent return contemplated by the Transportation Act, the net railway operating income for 1925 is said to be only 4.4 per cent of the tentative valuation of the system.

This tentative valuation, adjusted to Dec. 31, 1925, is $282,435,926, as compared with a property investment figure of $255,843,686, and the outstanding capitalization of $226,199,370.

After stating in the foreword that the attitude of the public today "is

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 1)

REGIONAL I. C. C. PLAN LOSES IN CHAMBER'S VOTE

Selection of Members on National Basis Best, Is Opinion Held

In registering its opposition to the bill introduced in the United States Senate by Ellison D. Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina, providing for regional representation in the personnel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Boston Chamber of Commerce announces its vote against favoring the measure. The bill divides the country into six groups and provides for appointment of two commissioners from each group, thereby increasing the commission from 11 to 12 members. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has recommended that the number be increased to 13.

William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the chamber, in discussing the bill, points out that it merits and is receiving, the serious consideration of students of transportation and it is the belief of many, that if enacted into law, it would detract materially from the quality of the men whom the public and carriers alike, want to adjudicate transportation problems.

Freedom From Bias

Mr. Day says: "In making appointments to the commission, the President and Senate should give due consideration to the question of representing the entire country. The proper guide to a man's fitness for a position should not be the location of his domicile, but his understanding of the problems involved, and his ability to assist in the impartial, broad-minded, unselfish solution of them.

"That this policy is a wise one, is evidenced by the fact that never, since its inauguration, has the finger of scorn been pointed at the Interstate Commerce Commission. True, its decision may have been honestly criticized but it is fundamental that differences of opinion among reasonably minded men are what make the law. The commission has always been singularly free from the odium of politics and bias.

"The commission was established as a national body and any appointee represents the entire country. In transportation it is akin to the United States Supreme Court, and who would suggest that that body be made up along sectional lines?

"It should be obvious that if the bill becomes law and, in considering an appointment, the President were obliged to restrict his choice (by reason of the makeup of the commission) to, for instance, a New England Democrat or perhaps a Republican from the Gulf group, the best man would not be obtained.

Review of Its Work

"A natural corollary of such an appointment would be that the makeshift appointee, having been selected to represent a particular section, would find it difficult, if not impossible, to conduct himself in accord with his honest convictions. The unescapable end to a series of such appointments would, in the transportation field, mean discord, dissention, dissatisfaction and isaster.

"There seems to be a distinct trend on the part of our legislatures to curb the exercise of the discretion vested in the I. C. C., and this latest move is along the same lines.

"It might be illuminating to Congress if it reviewed the 40 years of life of the I. C. C. Congress would discover that, with the entire country as its field of selection, Congress has been able to place upon the I. C. C. men of sufficiently high ideals, men with such ability and such broad minds that never has a serious question been raised as to the faithful execution of the commission with which Congress has intrusted them."

Trolley Has No Tracks and No Profits Either

By the Associated Press

New York, March 15

THE experiment of municipal operation of trackless trolleys and surface lines on Staten Island at a 5-cent fare has proved a failure, according to a study made by engineers of the Department of Plant and Structures, by direction of Albert Goldman, commissioner.

Trackless trolley operation has cost the city $346,230, that having been the loss from Oct. 13, 1921, to Dec. 31, 1925. Municipal operation of the lines of the Staten Island Midland Railway Company has cost the city $371,276, that being the deficit on a 5-cent fare from Jan. 1, 1921, to Dec. 3, 1925. This is a total loss to the city of $717,508 on the two operations.

FLAGS IN COURT AID CITIZENSHIP

Symbolize Government at Naturalization Exercises Held by Federal Judges

Five large silk American flags, placed on judges' benches in court rooms at the Boston federal building, played an important part in the regular Monday naturalization ceremonies held today, and added to the dignity and impressiveness of other court exercises, in which many aliens are frequently involved, as the federal officers who were instrumental in obtaining them had expected.

Several years ago James M. Morton, judge in the federal court, purchased a large flag and always used it in his court when holding naturalization exercises, as he believed that this symbol of the Government was essential and would add a solemnity not attainable otherwise. Lately, however, because naturalization exercises have been held in different court rooms under varying circumstances and with several justices, there have been few flags. The omission was partially corrected by the addition of another flag six weeks ago, but last Saturday with the addition of five more flags all federal court rooms are fully equipped.

The flags were obtained through the suggestion of Judge Morton, William J. Keville, United States Marshal, and by authority of John G. Sargent, Attorney-General. They are mounted on 10-foot staffs, surmounted by gold eagles.

There has been a feeling among those in authority at the federal building that flags would be a valuable addition to all court rooms, as well as of particular merit in naturalization exercises. Numerous aliens appear in the federal courts as defendants, witnesses or plaintiffs in civil and criminal matters, and it was thought that the flag practice would be helpful and appropriate. There was likewise considerable sentiment that even American citizens would profit by the presence of the flags. It was believed that a new tone and atmosphere would be given to court exercises by display of the national emblems.

After discussion with Judge Morton, Mr. Keville sought permission from officials at Washington to acquire the flags, and the necessary authority recently was granted. It is thought that the local move will be a forerunner of like action in federal court rooms all over the country where no flags are now displayed.

James A. Tighe, Chief Deputy United States Marshal, announced in supervising the installation of the flags, that in the future his assistants will insist on the preservation of court dignity and proper respect in the presence of the flags.

Executives' Club Proves Worth in Study of Business Problems

Division of Boston Chamber of Commerce Functions as Co-operative Research Council, Examining New Methods and Planning Improvements

That it is the busy man who can always be depended upon to find time for more responsibilities is shown once more in an organization which functions under the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It is composed of busy executives of important industrial or commercial organizations, each of them a leader in his own line of business endeavor.

Under the name of the Executives' Club it operates as a laboratory force or research council for business in general, and New England business in particular.

Its purpose and practice dictate that it be small numerically, but commercially it is one of the most important bodies in Boston. Behind closed doors, once a month, these busy men meet at a dinner conference that often lasts far into the night. Here they listen to authoritative speakers—and argue with them, too, for the Executives' Club is not noted for having drowsy, acquiescent meetings.

Proves Its Practical Value

From these meetings the individual executives emerge with new ideas of efficiency, management, distribution, improvement of labor conditions—not visionary ambitions, but studied policies jointly projected and jointly developed in this Chamber of Commerce laboratory. That its work is practical is attested by one of its members, prominent in Boston commerce, who claims to have effected a saving of $100,000 to his corporation as a direct result of the discussions and findings of this club.

Each man must guarantee regular attendance and contribute to the discussions. In short, the Executives' Club has made a successful attempt to practice co-operation. They welcome newspaper men to their conferences, but the newspaper men give their promise not to publish accounts of the meetings because of the danger of creating false impressions by premature announcements. Thus secured, the executives assembled feel free to discuss frankly subjects they are not prepared to speak of publicly because of misinterpretation by individuals not aware of the wider implications of the policy under consideration.

"Melting Pot of Ideas"

There is nothing reactionary, nothing repressive, nothing radical about the Executives' Club, it serves as a "melting pot of ideas" from which come reforms that result in savings for consumers and improved standards and conditions for workers, as well as higher returns and more efficient management for the executive.

Some of the prominent speakers who have appeared at meetings of the club are: Chester Barnard, general manager of the Bell Telephone System of Pennsylvania; Bruce Barton, president of Barton, Durstine & Osborne, New York; Howard Coonley, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; former Governor Channing Cox; Henry S. Dennison, head of the company of his

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 7)

HOPE NOT YET ABANDONED BY ALLIED POWERS

In Spite of Lack of Progress Over Council, Outlook Has Improved

SWEDEN PRESENTS FRESH PROPOSAL

Resignation Suggested of All Non-Permanent Members, With New Elections

By Special Cable

GENEVA, March 15—In spite of the apparent standstill in the situation, an atmosphere of hopefulness is abroad. Yesterday a series of conversations took place between the various members of the Council of the League of Nations and between Aristide Briand and the Germans, Emile Vandervelde and the Germans and Dr. Osten Unden and the Germans. The results of these conversations is not known, but it is believed that Dr. Unden proposed that all the non-permanent members of the Council should resign and a fresh election take place.

Notwithstanding the fact that no member has yet offered to resign, and that there are obvious disadvantages of such a solution of the present difficulties, the optimistic spirit in French quarters is evidence of some approach to definite and satisfactory action.

Sir Austen Chamberlain has appeared to drop almost completely out of the picture.

Chamberlain Pessimistic

In conversation with the press yesterday he appeared more pessimistic than ever, and this pessimism contrasts oddly with the optimism in other quarters.

Dr. Hans Luther in a similar gathering of foreign journalists said that the powers might succeed in wrecking the work at Locarno on a matter which is of comparatively minor importance. The Germans were quite ready to submit themselves to the will of the Assembly as soon as Germany is admitted to the League but they could not bind themselves beforehand—before in fact they had had experience of the working of the League—in favor of the claim of any single power, to a permanent or non-permanent seat, indeed commit themselves to any action as to the need of enlargement of the Council, before the necessity of such enlargement had been fully investigated.

Germany Outlines Limit

They had expressed their willingness to agree to the appointment of a commission to make a thorough investigation of the relations of the Council and the Assembly. More they could not do.

Beyond a very definite reaction of resentment against the Germans among the members of the Assembly owing to German inflexibility, there is no change in the situation to report. It is expected that the plenary meeting of the Assembly which is to be held on Wednesday is called owing, it is believed, to representations made by Mr. Costa, president. Before this meeting, therefore, some solution should be found, or Germany will withdraw its application. Since there is no question, The Christian Science Monitor representativce understands, of trapping Germany to become a member of the Assembly, in order later to veto its membership in the Council, the Council must therefore come to a unanimous decision on their action before meeting the Assembly. The sub-committee of the Assembly has already examined and approved Germany's application.

Paris Diplomatic Circles Maintain Optimistic Feeling

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 15—In French diplomatic circles the situation at Geneva is regarded with a certain optimism. It was difficult to believe that any country would take the responsibility of a rupture. Nevertheless a vigorous campaign has begun for the purpose of showing that if there is a rupture, the fault would be Germany's. Elaborate arguments are employed representing Germany as refusing reasonable compromises, and endeavoring to exercise control of the League of Nations even before it has entered it. The simple point that France and Poland, with excessive astuteness has raised the complications which were altogether unnecessary in demanding a permanent seat for Poland at the same time as Germany, does not appear to be met.

It was generally supposed, after Locarno, that the extraordinary session of the League was convoked for the specific, unique object of electing Germany. The Polish election seemed to be an afterthought. Unfortunately the failure of Poland will now look like a diplomatic defeat for France. Still it is not anticipated that the Locarno pact will be allowed to drop and Germany return home seatless.

It was believed in the best-informed circles that the preliminary talks in Paris between Aristide Briand and the representatives of the various countries concerned had made an arrangement certain, and doubtless this would have been the case had not the French Chamber inflicted the untimely political check on M. Briand. It is asserted that the Germans were stimulated by the ministerial crisis and the precarious position of the French negotiator.

Moreover, the forced absence of M. Briand from Geneva for several days undoubtedly permitted fresh intrigues. In spite of all this, feeling is fairly hopeful.

Germany's Attitude Sustained From an American Source

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—The German position maintained at Geneva that its entry into the League of Nations Council should be unaccompanied by the entry of any other countries, or undertakings as to their entry in the future, was indorsed by David Hunter Miller, technical adviser to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace at Paris and a participant in the drafting of the League Covenant, speaking before the Saturday luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Astor, as a stand that was contemplated in the agreements at Locarno, and "entirely correct."

While agreeing that pressure from the 55 nations in the League would ultimately force an enlargement of the Council, he said, he believed it was in keeping with the decisions taken at Locarno that Germany should participate in future decisions of the Council, and that any statesman who put an obstacle to the fulfillment of the Locarno pacts would take a responsibility he would have reason to regret in his own country, and which he would hear from in the public opinion of the world at large.

Dr. Carl Brinckmann, professor of political science and economic history at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, replying to a question on what hitch was delaying Germany's entry, said that "partly secret" agreements at Locarno had created misunderstanding between the contracting parties, though he was still hopeful that the pressure of public opinion would force the governments involved to follow the spirit of the Locarno accords.

Mr. Miller, discussing the problems of disarmament faced by the League preparatory commission in clearing the way for a disarmament conference, said that while disarmament rested on security, real security did not rest logically on the ability to repel attack, but rather on a certainty that attack would not come.

This certainty was growing up, he said, in the fundamental changes in the international structure since 1914. The development of wide publicity for international meetings was one change, he said, and more important was the juristic change brought by the League of Nations' Covenant, which put nations in the light of individuals, to be held accountable for their actions under the international social compact.

Professor Brinckmann, declaring that Germany welcomed the disarmament conference, added that owing to the industrial development in which it was engaged, and owing to its geographical position as the bridge from western to eastern Europe, its air traffic should not be held down by "suspicious and mistaken interference." Socially, too, he said, it would for many years to come need to maintain a large enough army to protect its government from disturbance, either from "Right or Left Extremists."

Pierre Denoyer, a French student of international affairs, who is at present engaged in a study of American journalism, urged that any consideration of armaments must take into account a nation's potential striking force, and thus its industrial capacity.

Reich Also Becomes More Hopeful of Outlook

By Special Cable

BERLIN, March 15—The hope that the League conflict will be ended after all satisfactorily has been rekindled here by some of the compromises suggested at Geneva on Saturday and Sunday. "It appears as if matters were beginning to progress at Geneva," were the words in which a Foreign Office official expressed his opinion of the present situation to The Christian Science Monitor representative.

The resignation of one of the owners of a nonpermanent seat on the Council with the resultant new election, whereby Poland would be enabled to obtain one of the seats without increasing the number, which is a compromise reported to have been suggested at Geneva, is now regarded here as a feasible solution to the present deadlock. It is also believed that the German delegation could make the requested statement that it is not "on principle" against Poland's admission to the Council. While thus the depression felt here during the past week by the Whilmstrasse and pro-League circles has made room for a slight optimism, the Conservatives are strongly objecting to Germany yielding in the slightest extent and they demand the return of the German delegation to Berlin.

Georg Bernhardt, editor of Vossische Zeitung, on the other hand, intimates in an article today that it is not always wise in political matters to insist on achieving a 100 per cent victory, even if one is in the right.

Feeling in Brazil

By Special Cable

RIO JANEIRO, March 15—Great interest is taken in the Geneva meeting where Brazil is pleading for its right to a permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations. It is claimed that its policy is not selfish, but that it aims at representation of the American continent. The attitude of Germany insisting that its entry to the League must precede other changes is considered unwarranted, especially as Brazil is not opposed to the admission of Germany.

EVENTS TONIGHT

First of a series of Lowell Institute lectures, "Socrates and Plato," by Francis M. Cornford of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, Huntington Hall, 8.

Lecture on "Industrial Safety," meeting of Harvard Engineering Society, Pierce 110, 8.

Meeting of Huntington Avenue Improvement Association, Hotel Minerva, 8.

Address by Sanford Bates, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, monthly meeting and dinner of Boston section of Reciprocity Club of America, Hotel Westminster, 6.

Meeting of Retail Credit Company, dinner, Copley Plaza, 6:30.

Address, "The Genius of Methodism," by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University, meeting of Methodist Social Union, Ford Hall, 8.

Free lecture on home building and interior decorating by J. Murray Quinby, Boston Professional School of Interior Decorating and Design, 420 Boylston Street, 8.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Copley—"Outward Bound," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Plymouth—William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband," 8:15.
Repertory—"Minick," 8:15.

Photoplays

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.
Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Round table discussion and illustrated lecture on "Educational Factors," Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 eBacon Street, 2:30.

Address by E. A. Filene, Advertising Club of Boston, luncheon, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Regular meeting of the Browning Society of Boston, Hotel Vendome, 3.

Luncheon of Professional Women's Club, Copley-Plaza, 1.

Meeting of Junior League, Copley-Plaza, 2:30.

Meeting of New England Newspaper Alliance, Copley-Plaza, 1.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably with light rain or snow tonight; colder Tuesday afternoon; fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Southern New England: Probably light rain or snow tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday; fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Northern New England: Probably light snow tonight and Tuesday; warmer on the coast tonight; colder Tuesday; fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	20	Memphis	34
Atlantic City	24	Montreal	18
Boston	26	Nantucket	30
Buffalo	20	New Orleans	46
Calgary	28	New York	28
Charleston	42	Philadelphia	28
Chicago	26	Pittsburgh	24
Denver	30	Portland, Me.	18
Des Moines	30	Portland, Ore.	60
Eastport	16	San Francisco	52
Galveston	52	St. Louis	28
Hatteras	38	St. Paul	18
Helena	26	Seattle	54
Jacksonville	40	Tampa	44
Kansas City	30	Washington	28
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:11 p. m.; Tuesday, 12:35 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:20 p. m.

TAKU-BLOCKADE AROUSES RUSSIA

Soviet Circles Take Serious View of Threatened Intervention in China

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, March 15—Soviet circles take a serious view of the possibilities involved in the threatened allied intervention in China in connection with the blockade of the port of Taku.

Leon Trotzky declared in a speech commemorating the Chinese revolutionary leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen: "Hands off China! For us it is not an abstract motto but a commanding order, because these hands threaten us besides China, and it is our destiny to fight along with China and conquer with it."

These words should not be interpreted as a prophecy of actual Soviet military intervention, but rather as a strong expression of sympathy with the Chinese revolutionary movement.

Karl Radek, who heads the Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow, which is training Communist Chinese students, declares that intervention represents the effort of foreign powers to turn the scales of the Chinese civil war in favor of Gen. Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin against the People's Armies, headed by Feng Yu-hsiang.

Mr. Radek says, regarding the American share in intervention, "America risks losing its moral influence in China for the sake of the interests of a few thousand merchants who are frightened by revolution. It is to be expected that American circles, under the leadership of William E. Borah, which protested against the imperialistic policy at the time of the Shanghai events, will now protest against this policy, which will end sadly for the representatives of the imperialistic powers."

Characterizing the whole Far East as a powder magazine, Mr. Radek concludes: "Whoever lights a match near this risks provoking an explosion which will not be limited to the Far East."

Tokyo Split on Question of Policy Toward China

By Special Cable

TOKYO, March 15—The Cabinet Council is in session in an effort to work out a concerted policy respecting the firing on Japanese vessels at Taku. The Government is split into two factions. The Foreign Office group favors exercising great forbearance with China, while the navy and war offices believe that strong demands for an apology and an indemnity should be presented. If the latter succeeds it will be a revival of the dual diplomacy which guided the Siberian expedition.

Civil officials of the present Government are firmly convinced that the militarist policy of China will prove damaging to Japan, but it is not known whether they have sufficient strength to triumph over the militarists and enforce their ideas regarding the Empire policy.

Ultimatum in Preparation

PEKING, March 16 (AP)—The ministers of the powers which are parties to the protocol of 1901 are reported to be considering the early delivery of an ultimatum to the commanders of the rival Chinese forces in the Tientsin region demanding that the condition which amounts to a blockade of Tientsin be ended. The ultimatum, it is understood, will demand that the rival forces cease the operations which are preventing access to the sea from Peking under pain of concerted action by the protocol powers which have naval units in Asiatic waters.

There are now 12 or 14 naval vessels in the vicinity of Tientsin, representing the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy.

FRANCE LAUNCHES ITS BIGGEST SHIP

ST. NAZAIRE, France, March 15 (AP)—The Ile de France, the largest ship afloat flying the French flag and the new pride of the French steamship line, was launched this afternoon in the presence of the Under-secretary of Marine and John Henri Dalpiaz, president of the line.

The christening was without wine, Mme. Rene Fould, wife of the president of the Shipbuilders' Association, merely cutting the tri-colored ribbon with a pair of scissors. The ship took the water smoothly and without incident.

The Ile de France is of 41,000 tons and will be provided with turbine engines developing 52,000 horsepower. She is 780 feet long and will accommodate 1200 first-class and 600 second-class passengers. Her crew will number 500 men and she is expected to make 21 knots an hour. She will rank about sixth in point of size among the floating palaces of the world.

JAMES J. STORROW'S CAREER EULOGIZED

Service to City and State Called Exceptional

High tribute to the character and public service of James J. Storrow, who was one of Boston's most prominent financiers and civic leaders, was paid today not only by his business associates and friends, but by many persons in all walks of life familiar with his distinguished achievements and philanthropies.

That Mr. Storrow's record has been marked by a high devotion to the public good and business ideals was the unanimous comment which followed his passing on Saturday. Governor Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor Allen, Senator Butler, Mayor Nichols, Francis L. Higginson Jr., Joseph Lee, Channing H. Cox, W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank, and Roland W. Boyden are among the many who praised Mr. Storrow.

Graduating from Harvard University law school in 1888, having made a brilliant athletic record as an oarsman, Mr. Storrow was admitted to the bar the same year. For 11 years he practiced law in the firm of Fish, Richardson & Storrow. In 1900 he joined the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., where he rose to the position of senior partner.

Public officials and laymen agreed today that few men have given of their time, energies and substance as freely as had Mr. Storrow in the interests of Boston and the Commonwealth. More recently he was elected president of the Boy Scouts of America, which he had served as a member of the national executive board and as chairman of the New England States organization. As well as being fuel administrator for New England during the war, and largely instrumental in the success of the Liberty Loan campaigns, Mr. Storrow held numerous appointive municipal offices, was a member of the City Council for four years, and was a candidate, although not elected, of the Citizens Municipal League for Mayor of Boston in 1909.

Besides his affiliations with Lee, Higginson & Co., Mr. Storrow was chairman of the executive committee of the General Motors Company from 1910 to 1915, being a leading factor in the reorganization of the corporation, and was an officer and director of numerous other concerns. He was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by Harvard University last July.

RUSSIANS CONTROL PERSIAN FISHERIES

By Special Cable

BAGDAD, March 15—A French traveler arriving from Resht states that the Russians have complete control of Persian fisheries in the Caspian Sea, completely monopolizing the marketing of caviar. Exports from the Persian interior are prohibited.

Russian influence in this region is supreme.

REICH SEEKS LOCAL OPTION

Drive Is Expected to Get 8,000,000 Signatures—Movement Has Big Backing

BERLIN, March 15 (AP)—The largest drive for local option ever planned in Europe has started and will continue for six weeks. It is expected that 8,000,000 signatures will be appended to a petition which will be presented to the Reichstag.

The drive was launched by the National Committee for Local Option, the executives of which include many members of the Reichstag. The petition is to express "the demands of millions of the best representatives of the Nation for prohibition, and it points out that the consumption of alcohol, which markedly decreased during the war had been increasing in the postwar years to such an extent that today 3,000,000,000 marks are spent annually on alcoholic beverages, which is more than the maximum annuities stipulated in the Dawes plan of reparations.

This movement advocating the prohibition of alcoholic beverages has the backing of young people's organizations, Labor circles, women's clubs, sporting organizations, the Red Cross and churches.

An appeal has been issued, and it is also published in many newspapers, giving the objects of the petition as "to prove that hundreds of thousands of Germans are willing to help the movement, to remind the Reichstag and Government of their duty, to assure Deputies active in the movement that they will have the support of a large percentage of the people, and, finally, to show foreign countries that German determination to advance the fight for ideals is unbroken."

OSLO, Norway, March 15 (AP)—The Government has decided to sumbit to the Storting a bill proposing that a plebiscite be taken in October to give a popular answer to the question whether the existing prohibition of liquors shall be retained. The prohibition law does not ban the importation of wines, which therefore will not be affected by the proposed plebiscite.

SESQUICENTENNIAL PROGRESS REPORTED

Philadelphia Exposition Is Developing Satisfactorily

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—The Philadelphia Sesquicentennial Exhibition project is developing satisfactorily and the exposition will be opened on May 31, according to a report just made public by the Merchants' Association of New York. The report is by John R. Young, manager of the convention bureau of the association and follows an investigation which he made in Philadelphia for the association. He said that despite the fact that the opening will be held on the last day of May, all the exposition buildings will not be completed and all the exhibits will not have beeen installed before Aug. 1.

"Because of the participation of the President of the United States in the Independence Day celebration, and the attendance of several royalties," Mr. Young said in his report, "the conventions of the American Legion and of many large fraternal organizations and business associations, there will be attracted to Philadelphia visitors in numbers which will compare favorably with the attendance at international expositions held during the past 25 years."

The exhibits will be sufficiently representative of American industry to be of genuine interest and value, Mr. Young said, about two-fifths of the exhibit space offered for rental to exhibitors being already sold or reserved.

Philadelphia's historic shrines will be supplanted by structures within the exposition reproducing historic buildings which have been destroyed or which are located elsewhere.

Mr. Young said that all construction is temporary and of a type which may be rapidly pushed to completion. The grounds are now in condition to permit the carrying out of the construction program on schedule time.

BUFFALO EDUCATOR HONORED BY PUPILS

1500 Persons Pay Homage to Dr. Fosdick

BUFFALO, March 15 (Special)—Value of the services of Dr. Frank Sheldon Fosdick to his community and especiallly to the students of Masten Park High School of the last three decades, during which he has served as principal of that institution, have just been recognized publicly through a testimonial dinner held in his honor at the Hotel Statler.

Fifteen hundred persons, the majority of whom, through attendance at Masten, had felt the influence of the educator, attended.

Robert Holmes Elmendorf, New York banker and graduate of the 1901 class at Masten, was toast master. The life story of Dr. Fosdick was told by his son, Raymond B. Fosdick of New York, and a cable message from Europe expressed the congratulations of another son, the Rev. Harry Fosdick.

Dr. Ernest C. Hartwell, superintendent of Education of Buffalo, cited records to show that 5697 students have been graduated from Masten under Dr. Fosdick.

Dr. George Covey, president of the New York State Teachers' Association; Horace F. Taylor, trustee of the University of Rochester, and John Lord O'Brian, Buffalo attorney, also were speakers.

FREE TRADING ZONES SOUGHT

Jones Bill Would Set Up Tariff-Free Districts in American Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11 (Staff Correspondence)—Reverberations of the Pacific Coast Foreign Trade Convention are heard in renewed insistence on the part of export and import concerns for passage of the Jones bill, authorizing establishment of free trade zones in the principal ports of the United States.

Both the Commonwealth Club and the Foreign Trade Club have made a study of the bill and favor its passage. The operation of a foreign trade zone, such as is in vogue in London, Hamburg, Copenhagen and Trieste, is simple, according to Eugene S. Gregg, chief of the transportation division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, who has been interviewed on this subject.

"It is difficult to see why foreign shippers have not sooner interested themselves in the free port," said Mr. Gregg. "A free port means placing a fence around a certain zone and having a guard at the gates. It is a great improvement over bonded warehouses or manipulated warehouses. A foreign trade zone established in San Francisco Bay would not interfere with the operation of warehouses which are now built and controlled by private interests because warehouses outside the zone could have zoning privileges as well as those within the confines of the zone. A port with a foreign trade zone can increase its business above its ordinary trade.

"The reasons for this are obvious. It brings more business to a port than could come under duty restrictions. In a free zone stuff does not get duties until it goes out into the country for consumption. Hence the free zone becomes a great depot in which goods consigned to other countries are repacked, regraded, bulks assorted and split up. Much of the goods now going through the Suez Canal to the big free zones of Europe could be diverted to American ports did not the prohibitions of tariff and duty in absence of free zones prevent."

$5,000,000 CINEMA CLUB FOR NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—As headquarters for the film industry in New York a 22-story combination hotel and club building will be erected on Central Park South at a cost of $5,000,000, it is announced. It will be known as the Cinema Club of America.

A syndicate headed by David R. Hochreich, president of the World Wide Film Corporation, and representing the Cinema Club of America, Inc., with membership of 5000 is having plans for the building prepared and an option obtained to buy the proposed site for $1,850,000. The project will be financed by the members, it is announced.

IOWA BANKS REPORT BRIGHT FARM OUTLOOK

DES MOINES, Ia., March 15 (Special)—Reports from country banks in Iowa, predicated upon March 1 clearances, gave a very hopeful outlook of farm conditions. Farmers meet their abligations promptly and a period of liquidation is strongly in evidence.

Grant McPherrin, bank president, and State manager of the activities of the War Finance Corporation, announces that of the $25,000,000 lent Iowa farmers through country banks by that corporation all has been paid but $175,000 which it is reported will soon be liquidated. Des Moines bankers, in touch with financial conditions throughout the State, have noted a vast improvement in recent months.

?

(1) What is said to be the greatest incitement to crime in the United States?

(2) What city is building a new schoolhouse with fireplaces in the rooms, and to what end?

(3) What is said to be the most precious human faculty?

(4) What two new books carry signs of spring?

(5) What group of foreign artists is making unusual representations in Paris, and to what effect?

What merit is there in the request of the railroads that their debts to the Government be refunded at a lower rate of interest than originally contracted?

These Questions Were Answered in

Saturday's MONITOR

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LONDON PARLEY IS CONSIDERING EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Hope Is Expressed That Nations Will Ratify Washington Convention

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 15—A conference convened by the British Government to try and find a basis of agreement on which the simultaneous ratification of the Washington eight-hour day convention can take place in five important industrial European countries, opened at the British Ministry of Labor this morning, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland presiding. Four Ministers of Labor were present, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M. Durafour, France, Dr. Brauns, Germany, and M. Wauters, Belgium. Italy was represented by M. Michelis, Ambassador.

Although the convention was adopted at Washington in 1919, none of the great industrial nations have yet ratified it. In 1924, the British Labor Government bill got no hearing because of the fall of the government. The Baldwin Ministry has been stimulated to take action by the growing evidence that British industries, especially engineering and shipbuilding, suffer a heavy handicap because the working week is longer in competing countries. This explains the initiative in calling this week's conference.

Varying Interpretations

The main difficulty springs from the possibility of widely-varying interpretations of certain somewhat obscure clauses in the convention, providing for exceptions to the eight-hour day in certain circumstances and special industries. Efforts will be made to find a basis of common agreement on the interpretation, so that if ratification is secured in all the countries, the conditions in competing industries may be as uniform as possible. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland has disavowed the intention of watering down the convention, or overriding the authority of the International Labor Office in any way.

The attitude of the various countries concerned can meanwhile be indicated. The treaty has been ratified by the Belgian and French Chambers, but not by their Senates.

Positions of Nations

Italy has ratified, but its ratification will only become effective if Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland come into line. Germany's position was stated by Dr. Hans Luther on Jan. 26 last, when he said Germany would ratify when Great Britain, France and Belgium did the same. A statement since issued by the German Employers' Association, however, indicates fears lest Germany's ratification should interfere with that intensified manufacturing output which is necessary to enable the reparations to be paid.

Regarding the British position, Stanley Baldwin said in Parliament on Feb. 2: "We shall do our utmost to secure complete agreement and understanding . . . but we are not going to ratify until we are convinced we all mean the same thing." M. Durafour, representing France, said here yesterday: "We shall attempt to persuade all the countries to ratify the treaty at the same time.

Measure of Agreement

"So far as we are concerned, there should be no trouble at all." There is thus large measure of agreement and The Times expresses the general hope here in declaring: "The prospects of general ratification are surer today than they have been before."

George N. Barnes, who was Pensions Minister in the Lloyd George Coalition Government, adds that an agreement would "force Holland and the Scandinavian countries into alignment," and might well lead to a "general ratification and such appeasement in working class thought as would itself contribute to general peace and well-being."

Mr. Baldwin welcomed the delegates on behalf of the British Government. He emphasized the efforts to regulate labor conditions internationally, in view of the apprehension of the workers that after the terrible war years they might revert to an economic state far below that they previously had gained. He believed that the success in reaching uniformity on an eight-hour day might have far-reaching effects on the civilization of the whole of Europe. It was a fallacy to suppose that one nation became prosperous at others' expense.

Unfettered Competition

Only when prosperity was common property and settled conditions existed in all countries, could prosperity of trade, nationally and internationally be maintained. Unfettered competition was the great danger facing them all now. The chief delegates expressed thanks for the Prime minister's welcome and they indicated their intention of doing everything posible to reach an agreement. Dr. Brauns emphasized the German desire for peace. He suggested that it was not enough to limit their activities to the political sphere, but it was necessary to attempt to achieve international agreements on economic and social matters. Mr. Minister's welcome and they indi- Michelis mentioned that Italy had ratified the convention, but that its operation was contingent on ratification by the other powers.

The British Minister of Labor said the limitation of the conference to five powers was not intended to exclude other countries from a possible agreement. The British Government thought that the best policy was to keep the conference small at first, then if an agreement was reached, the other governments could be invited to co-operate. He declared that Great Britain would have ratified but for serious difficulties relating to the interpretation of certain articles on which opinion was greatly varied in different countries.

Interpretation Difficulties

He suggested that the conference should apply itself to these difficulties individually, and attempt to reach an agreed interpretation, mindful that the application in practice to each country's industries was equally as important as ratification. Albert Thomas expressed gratification at the action of the British Government in convening the conference.

BRITAIN'S COAL OUTLOOK IMPROVES

Better Situation Reflected in Leader's Attitude

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 15—The improvement which is taking place in the British coal industry's outlook is indicated by the conciliatory attitude, Labor leaders are adopting toward the report of the Royal Coal Commission.

Even Arthur J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, who six months ago would hear of no compromise whatever, is now prepared to consider the proposals which the commission has made for reorganizing the coal industry upon business lines. Speaking at Mardy, South Wales, on Saturday, Mr. Cook, while still criticizing the report, added: "There will be no catastrophe in May unless the miners are attacked. There are many good things in the commission's report."

Walter M. Citrine, acting secretary of the Trade Union Congress, an organization which strongly supports the miners' case, speaking at Bradford this week-end, also urged the need for considering the report fully.

Arthur Henderson, secretary of the Labor Party, has added to this at Edinburgh a statement in which he says, "Provided any further degradation of the standard life of those producing coal is avoided, within the limits of the commission's report something can be done to restore the prosperity of the mining industry."

RUMANIA TO CURB LIQUOR TRAFFIC

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, March 15 — The Government will today present for parliamentary discussion a draft law for control of the liquor traffic. The measure contemplates a progressive curtailment of liquor production an consumption over a period of 12 years, with prohibition the ultimate end sought.

It is stated that the Opposition parties agree to the "fundamental principles" of the proposed law and the necessary parliamentary ratification is expected to be secured before the expiration of the Government's mandate on March 27.

METAL TRADES TO BAN RIVALRY

Conference in Paris Seeks Better Organization of General Production

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 15—An international metallurgical conference is being held in Paris with British, French, Belgian and German industrialists for the purpose of substituting a better organization of general production and allocation of foreign markets for the present onerous competition. At the same time, the Franco-German economic negotiations are pursuing a favorable course.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands, although the greatest discretion is observed concerning the pourparlers, that the technicians, who seek the establishment of a basis of entente, have among other subjects that of reviving the pre-war "Irma," that is to say, an international rail merchants' association.

Meeting after meeting has been held at the headquarters of the Comité des Forges. The Minister of Commerce has been kept informed of the decisions. Although, strictly speaking, the accords which are to be reached are private they are so important that the governments must be consulted. It is for the governments to approve the accords only if they can be brought into harmony with the interests of national economy and the interests of consumers.

Meanwhile Franco-German economic relations are being discussed on a broader basis than the accord of July 12 last, which gave the Lorraine iron industries compensation in return for rights granted to the Sarre metallurgical production. This accord was never ratified, largely because of the opposition manifested in Germany by Stalwerkland Now, it is believed, contracts will be drawn up which will obliterate many unpleasant results of the post-war economic disorder.

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NORTH CAROLINA BUSY BUILDING NEW ROADS

RALEIGH, N. C., March 10 (Special Correspondence)—Two million dollars will be involved in contracts to be awarded by the North Carolina State Highway Commission March 30, it is announced here. There will be 13 projects calling for the construction of 121 miles of highway, of which more than 27 miles will be hard surfaced.

Construction work on North Carolina highways during the year 1926 will involve expenditures totaling $26,000,000, of which $16,000,000 will be spent by the State and $10,000,000 by the counties.

WAR POWDER PLANT SOLD

PATERSON, N. J., March 15 (AP)—The Wayne plant of the Du Pont Powder Company has been sold to the Broadway Construction Company for development as a residential community. The price was said to be $308,750. The plant manufactured explosives during the World War. The equipment and machinery were removed three years ago.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Albion, Mich.
Special Correspondence

IT WAS a holiday. Stores were closing in the forenoon and, consequently, everyone was hurrying to buy provisions for the day. In order to save time a mother and daughter were paddling their canoe down a mill race which ran within a few blocks of the business district. As they turned a bend in the river they heard a commotion among some birds. One seemed to have been caught in a tangle of string.

Despite their hurry, the two women turned back to see whether their help was needed. They found a bronzed grackle with the hook of an abandoned fishing line caught in its bill. There was no way to release the bird other than cutting the hook. Bird and line were, therefore, secured and carried downtown. The grackle seemed to realize that it had found friends and made no struggle during its trip except when passing people on the street.

In a photographer's studio the wire was cut and removed from the bill. The bird was then given a drink of water and released, whereupon it flew joyously away. It is needless to add that the two shoppers also went on their way rejoicing.

Los Angeles, Calif.
Special Correspondence

A REGIMENT of the American Fourth Division was billeted in Daspich on Thanksgiving Day following the armistice. The trucks with supplies had not been able to keep up with the marching men, so Sergeant Kelleher in charge of the mess had prepared a dinner of canned beef, cabbage he had purchased from the German storekeeper, and a pudding made from hard-tack soaked in water.

The men knew he had tried to have a good dinner for them and his failing had been no fault of his. He went from table to table in the abandoned brewery when the men were seated to tell them why he could not give them a better dinner. The men did not joke with him, as they knew their welfare was close to his honest Irish heart.

There was enough to go around, so each man was satisfied. Nelson, the cook, had saved a plate of food for the sergeant and put it on the table near the door when the men had finished eating and had gone to their billets.

Sergeant Kelleher had seated himself, when he saw two small German girls with white, pinched faces looking through the door at the plate of food before him. He arose from the table and went to the door; taking the girls by the hand he led them to the table. He had Nelson bring another plate and divided his dinner equally for them.

They were famished for meat and cleaned up the plates so not a crumb remained. Sergeant Kelleher smiled as he drew his belt tighter.

EFFORTS MADE TO AVERT A LOCKOUT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 15—The decisive peace vote passed at Manchester during the week-end by the national committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union is being considered today by the employees of Richard Hoe & Co.—the printing press manufacturers—who are still on strike. This vote supports the union executives who have already advised these strikers to return to work. It was passed by an exceedingly influential committee comprising 52 delegates, of which two were from each of 26 divisional areas into which Great Britain is divided.

Three days have still to elapse before the employers' threat of a national lockout takes effect, failing the union's bringing pressure upon the Hoe strikers to keep the national agreement by abandoning the present unauthorized walkout.

M. PERET TO SEEK PROVISIONAL CREDITS

PARIS, March 15 (AP)—The new Finance Minister, Raoul Peret, sees no prospect for early passage of the budget, he is quoted as declaring in an interview with a Paris paper, and it will be necessary to ask the Chamber of Deputies to pass provisional credits for April and May.

The Chamber has to replace MM. Malvy and Lamoureaux, respectively, as president and secretary of the finance committee because of their elevation to Cabinet posts, and this cannot be done before Friday. Then comes the Easter recess. The only object now in view, the Finance Minister continues, is to get the passage at the earliest possible moment of a budget balanced by simple measures such as will not give rise to interminable discussions.

SCHOOL AGE BILL DEFERRED

RICHMOND, Va., March 13 (Special Correspondence)—The compulsory education bill, providing that all children between the ages of 8 and 14 must attend school, has been virtually defeated. The Virginia Senate has voted to postpone action for an indefinite period.

Cyprian Antiquities Offered by Metropolitan Art Museum

Duplicates in Famous Cesnola Collection of Pottery and Glassware Are Attracting Individual Buyers, Colleges, and Other Museums

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—An opportunity to buy pottery and glassware, some of which date back to 3000 B. C., is rare in the daily life of any community. New York is fortunate, therefore, in having the chance of buying from a roomful of such art objects which the Metropolitan Museum of Art has sifted from the famous Cesnola collection of antiquities from Cyprus, now displayed in the galleries.

The collection contained many duplicates which are now on sale in the Copyists' Room at prices ranging from a few dollars to about $3000, the latter being the price for some large pieces of statuary suitable for museums. For $5 small pieces of pottery and glass may be obtained that are delightful in design and manufacture, with the attraction of having been made many, many years ago. An official statement of its age is given with each object purchased.

Bowls, Cups and Ladles

The collection divides roughly into two groups—articles of everyday use in pottery ware and glass ornaments of later date forming one section, while the other is composed of the limestone effigies which the people of Cyprus placed in their sanctuaries. These effigies are often striking attempts at portraiture, many of them small busts of excellent workmanship.

Looking at the pottery one finds red polished ware which was the primitive industry of the island in the early Bronze Age, 3000 to 2000 B. C., a time when the potter's wheel was unknown. It consists of bowls, cups, ladles and vases, all hand-polished, while many of them are imitations of the skin vessels in use at that time. The middle Bronze Age carries on to 1500 B. C., a period when red and black ornamentation was used in the manufacture of the pottery, some of which is designed in quaint animal shapes. For the next 3000 years we are in the later Bronze Age, when the pottery took on more elaborate patterns. The early Iron Age, 1200 to 500 B. C., saw the introduction of the potter's wheel.

During the centuries the island was invaded by colonists whose influence on the art of the pottery can be clearly seen in the specimens offered for sale. The Assyrian, Egyptian, and Hellenic civilizations left their impress on the people of Cyprus, changing the style of dress in both war and peace. Some of the small statues show the men wearing the shield, sword and helmet of the Assyrian infantryman.

Vases of Alabaster

Alabaster vases taken from Egyptian and Greek tombs in Cyprus may be bought, together with the glassware of 200 A. D., some of which has a lovely iridescence through decomposition. Perhaps these blown glass ornaments are the gems of the collection from the point of view of private buyers, for they are well suited to apartment homes.

Colleges and museums have been buying freely and shipments have been made to several states, while some objects have been sent as far as England. Manufacturers of electric lamps have bought some of the Roman lamps as a form of advertisement by way of comparison with modern designs.

But it is the personal touch which is the real charm of the sale, that people may have in their homes these small treasures which have come down the past from the civilization which grew on the borders of the Mediterranean more than 5000 years ago. The ancient and modern in striking juxtaposition in the sitting-room —that is the picturesque thought.

The museum has occasionally disposed of small terra cotta lamps, but this is the first large sale it has authorized.

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Intensive Farming and Less Reliance on Meat Forecast by Technology Professor in Outlining Efforts to Conserve Supply

Soy beans, peanuts and bananas may rank among the world's most important sources of food and the consumption of fish will increase tremendously in the next century, Dr. Samuel C. Prescott, head of the department of biology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said in the final Society of Arts lecture at the institute yesterday.

Speaking on "The World's Food Supply—Its Sources and Preservation," Dr. Prescott revealed that natural scientists, looking 100 years into the future, are already searching the earth for new sources of food and seeking means of conserving the known sources to avert a shortage in the next century.

It is estimated, he said, that the United States with a population of approximately 110,000,000 now, produces only enough food to feed a population of about 140,000,000. The fact that the world population has doubled in 60 years, he pointed out, is an indication of the importance of losing no time in finding new sources of foods and using the present supply more effectively.

The first great retrenchment in the world's food supply will come in meat, Dr. Prescott declared in forecasting that the present generation may live to see a great proportion of its meat coming from the tundras of the Arctic and the countries of the tropics, where the goat and some types of cattle can be raised in large numbers.

Land in the temperate zone now used for cattle raising will in the future be given over to intensive agricultural purposes wherever soil conditions and water supply will permit. There are 3,000,000 fewer head of cattle in the United States than seven years ago, he asserted, in pointing out that mankind in the future will have to depend more upon the sea for his food supply.

In drawing attention to the fact that no more great agricultural frontiers remain, although extension of present areas is possible, Dr. Prescott declared that future generations must find more efficient methods of raising agricultural products. He spoke of special types of wheat developed to withstand the rigors of the severe climate of northern Canada where at one time it was impossible to grow cereals.

Corn will probably be more generally used as human food in the future, and additional use will be made of grains now often scorned, he said. Already a palatable flour is being made from bananas, which have practically the same nutritive value as potatoes, and such flours may find use in connection with cereals in supplying carbohydrates, according to Dr. Prescott.

Music in Boston

Lenox String Quartet

The Lenox String Quartet last night concluded the series of concerts which have taken place on recent Sunday evenings in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. As has been the wont at these concerts, a capacity audience assembled to hear the excellent program.

These concerts were the gift to the city of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. Gratified at the large audiences and the very evident interest the music has evoked, Mrs. Coolidge is offering further proof of her generosity in a new series next season. Next year she plans to make possible eight concerts of similar appeal by various organizations, as yet unnamed.

Success is so rarely a matter of chance that it may prove valuable to consider briefly a few of the factors underlying the unprecedented appeal of these chamber music concerts. Mrs. Coolidge, as everyone is aware, is seeking no personal prominence. She has only sought to place musicians of impeccable artistic ideals before a larger public than has previously come within reach of her benefactions. The musicians chosen, in this instance the Lenox String Quartet, have put together programs of moderate length and of real appeal. Old as well as new compositions have been performed. A central and convenient hall has housed the concerts. A further element of success lies in the excellent program notes Mr. Richard Appel, the music librarian, has compiled. These, with their brief summaries of the life and works of each composer and a concise analysis of each presented work, have added to the musical and musico-historical appreciation of the concerts.

Last night the quartet held to the course which has yielded such success. Novel and accepted music shared the program. Respighi's "Doric" Quartet, a recent work, went its eventful way, combining the intervals of the old Greek mode, on which it is based and the intricacies of modern workmanship. Following it there came the quartet by César Franck, music probably unequaled for breadth of scope and masterful inspiration since its completion in 1889.

Gogorza and Mero

Emilio de Gogorza, baritone, and Yolanda Mérö, pianist, gave a joint recital at Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon. This concert, the last of the Steinert series, drew to the hall an audience of moderate size and of large enthusiasms. From both artists were exacted numerous encores, expanding a program of small dimensions to one of considerable length. Neither Mr. de Gogorza nor Mme. Mérö is a newcomer to Boston, but their visits are sufficiently rare to make them seem novel and a welcome attraction here.

For his share of the program Mr. Gogorza had listed some three songs of Schumann, two French airs, one of them a dramatic aria from "Le Roi de Lahore," by Massenet, and an excellently assembled miscellaneous group. In the latter stood two songs by the Spaniard, Manuel de Falla, these called "Jota" and "Polo," brief entities of real intrinsic merit. As Mr. de Gogorza sang them, they teemed with tenseness and fire.

Indeed, in the dramatism of his interpretations lies Mr. de Gogorza's greatest success. Though he be in command of every technical resource, music of more stirring mood metes him greater outcome than that secured in a less colorful texture. The flashing spiritedness of Schumann's "Widmung," for example, made him more noteworthy return than did the more elusive phrasings of the same writer's "Mondnacht" and "Stille Thränen."

Mme. Mérö lent the singer effective contrast. Where Mr. de Gogorza outlines dramatic and tensed aspect, she excels in the delicacies of softer nuance, and in keenly subtle delineation. She emphasizes innumerable shadings, luscious tonal quality, gentle velvety melodic contours. With such delicacy of concept did she underscore a Chopin Nocturne and a Scherzo that their performance must linger in musical memories.

If the pianist's later choice of some very showy music by Liszt did not offer much of musical worth, it did lend a vehicle for further exposition of Mme. Mérö's unusual abilities. Technician of marked skill, she is also mistress of worthy musicianly attainments.

Myra Hess

Myra Hess, pianist, played the following program in Jordan Hall last Saturday night: Mozart, Sonata in G major; Schumann, Symphonic Variations, Op. 13; Chopin, Etudes, Op. 25, Nos. 1, 2, 3, Posthumus 3, 2, Op. 10, No. 12; Ravel, "Pavane pour une Infante Défunte" (by request); O'Donnell, "Before the Dawn"; Debussy, "Soirée dans Grenade," "Violes," and "Ce qu'a vu le vent d'Ouest."

Conservatives and radicals have long been at odds over the question of how extensively the mechanical resources of the modern piano should be allowed to influence the interpretation of the older classics. In her presentation of the Mozart sonata last Saturday night, it would seem that Miss Hess answered that question once for all.

The sonata was neither tinkled nor thumped, nor yet "interpreted" through the use of odd phrasings or juggled rhythms. It was a Mozart sanely analyzed; a Mozart whose elegance and refinement were brought out not by sheer tone alone, but through the use of all the devices of pedaling and touch made possible by a modern instrument.

To those who might be accustomed to a more leisurely reading of the first movement, the bright, crisp tempo adopted by Miss Hess probably proved a surprise, yet this tempo is entirely in keeping with the character of the thematic material, with its impudent, upward flip, and arpeggios of studied carelessness. Such a performance aroused a desire for more in the same vein.

Although the Schumann Symphonic Variations is a classic, it is nevertheless true that many of the pages are lusterless. The brilliant work of Miss Hess failed to polish them to an appreciable degree.

The many excellent qualities of Miss Hess are too well known to require further mention at this time, yet of the remaining numbers on the program at least a word is due the composition of O'Donnell. Although the music is highly idiomatic it never becomes inarticulate. In response to insistent applause, Miss Hess repeated the number.

The large and enthusiastic audience recalled Miss Hess again and again, reluctant to part with this keen, sensitive musician, who, report has it, is soon to leave America for an extended tour abroad.

People's Symphony

In the Hollis Street Theater yesterday afternoon the nineteenth concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra was given. Stuart Mason conducted and Marjorie Church, pianist, was assisting artist. The program:

Handel—Concerto Grosso in D Major
Scriabin—Concerto for Piano and Orchestra
Ballantine—"By a Lake in Russia"
Debussy—Suite "Children's Corner"

It was the first public performance in Boston of Scriabin's concerto in its entirety. The opinion is no doubt well-founded that the composer came strongly under the influence of Chopin, for whom he had an intense admiration. But his love for the piano would explain his following the footsteps of the great Pole. The piano was his instrument and he used it as a vehicle to express thoughts of a poetic, exquisite nature.

This music is of more robust character than Chopin's; it has individuality—it is Russian. Mr. Mason gave a careful rendering of the orchestral part. Its many lovely passages, particularly the Andante with its beautiful theme, elaborated in variations, were played with genuine feeling, and the climax was imposing.

Miss Church had thoroughly mastered the technical difficulties of the concerto, and played with sonority and a fine regard for poetic nuances. Her playing is not of the robust, dramatic type, rather is it repressive, yet finely sensuous. At times the orchestra slightly overpowered her and one lost the beauty of the ensemble. But apart from this it was a beautiful interpretation, and Miss Church was recalled a number of times.

For the rest, the program was pleasantly diversified. Handel's concerto, with its imposing Largo, rhythmic Minuet and bright Finale, in spite of its limitations still holds its own. Edward Ballantine's graceful little composition was well received by the audience, whose plaudits the composer acknowledged from his seat in the theater. Debussy's drolleries, written originally for piano and orchestrated by André Caplet, are odd and amusing. Mr. Mason's enjoyment of them, especially the "Golliwogs' Cakewalk," was evident.

Next week the program will contain music from Mozart, Wagner, Delibes and Tchaikovsky. Joseph Lautner will be the soloist. On April 11 the orchestra will give a concert in Symphony Hall for the benefit of the Orchestra Aid Association, with Mary Lewis as soloist.

Paul Robeson

Paul Robeson, baritone, and Lawrence Brown, composer-pianist, gave a recital last night in Symphony Hall. The concert was sponsored by the Civic Music Association, Inc. The program consisted of Negro spirituals and folk songs, most of them already known here. They had been arranged by Lawrence Brown, Avery Robinson, H. T. Burleigh, J. Rosamond Johnson and Edward Boatner.

Mr. Robeson has won an enviable reputation not only as a singer but as an actor as well. Last night, however, he gave little indication of either of these reputations. As a singer he was monotonous, colorless, and in the delineation of the moods of his songs he was lacking in vitality. Yet this was not due altogether to the singer. An entire evening of such music is bound to induce monotony. None may deny the beauty of much of this music of the Negro. Its gentle melancholy is pleasing, the naïveté of the tests often causes amusement—more often than not, to be sure, where just the contrary was intended. Certain melodies bear the stamp of the East, as "Go down, Moses," and thereby quicken the imagination, as all music of the Orient does. Other melodies, more characteristic of the American Negro, recall the romantic period of the Civil War.

But this music is made up of a few very simple elements, and regardless of its charm, taken in the bulk it inevitably becomes monotonous. It would be interesting to hear Mr. Robeson in a more varied program, one which would give him the opportunity of showing those more than ordinary powers as a singer which are undoubtedly his. S. M.

INDUSTRIAL AID ASSISTED 1400

Varied List of Needs Is Met Through Program of Boston Society

For its ninetieth year continuing its efforts in its particular field to help men, particularly handicapped men, to find employment, the Industrial Aid Society, allied with the Boston Provident Association, reports that it gave help to over 1400 such men during the year 1924-1925.

The work was largely individual and very personal, requiring special attention and care. There came to its attention, for instance, the need of a man born in slavery. Temporary help was given by the society, until a regular income could be provided from his lodge, his friends and the city. An elderly man with a family and inadequate pension was sent by the society to a positoin as a guard with good wages and excellent hours, and is still giving satisfactory service there.

Find Happy Employment

Young men also received care. A country lad brought up in an orphanage came to Boston with an older man who deserted him here. He was furnished transportation to a farm where he had been happily employed previous to misadventure.

The society spent for the relief of 792 men during that year $4,332.70. From relatives and friends, other organizations and beneficiaries there was raised for certain men the sum of $2,722.96. During the year 210 men were found employment; to the homeless and hungry, food and shelter were provided; special aid of various kinds was given to meet particular needs, the aim always being to give the individual the kind of aid that would give the best permanent results for the man and for the community.

Gratitude expressed by those who have received this friendly care indicate that the kindly interest manifested has in a way meant as much to the recipients as the absolute relief received.

Though his is the society's particular field of interest, other activities for the public good and welfare claim its attention. Its campaign against street begging which it undertook the year before at the request of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, has resulted in a certain measure of success.

Number of Beggars Less

The number of beggars has been greatly reduced, the society reports, and although there are a few who are persistent and resourceful in choosing their stands, supplemented by new recruits who come to the city, the general situation is much improved.

Franklin P. Daly, managing director, states that little in the way of rehabilitation can be done for those persons. If offered work at $15 or $20 a week they will refuse it, since a clever beggar can double these amounts and if arrested will go to another city to continue his career there.

Founded by a group of men when Boston was a city of less than 79,000 they placed a primary emphasis upon work as a means of relieving poverty and pauperism, but also undertook a study of the underlying causes. Paul M. Hubbard is president of the society. Courtenay Guild is vice-president.

TRANSIT SALES HEAD IN TOLEDO

Active Marketing of Transportation Service Purposed by Company

TOLEDO, O., March 15 (Special)—The Community Traction Company has just started a new era in public transportation in Toledo through employment of a sales manager at the head of its new commercial department, charged with the duty of marketing its transportation. James Ashton Greig, for the last three years editor of a traction periodical, has been employed as sales manager.

J. Frank Johnson, vice-president and general manager, in making the announcement, said:

"We have one product to sell and that is transportation. In organizing a sales department we are carrying out the idea of the manufacturer in marketing what he produces."

This idea was emphasized by the recent Toledo transit survey by Prof. H. R. Riggs of the University of Michigan and has been in the minds of the local management for more than a year.

The company has adopted a new motorbus policy in the last month. Not allowed yet by the city to purchase busses for feeder lines, the company has been forced to lease from independent owners, but now has an arrangement with a manufacturer to lease on an option to purchase plan. Six new busses are being obtained for the four operating feeder lines.

Chinese Things at Barnard Memorial

An exhibition of Chinese objects of art has been put up in the exhibiting room of the Barnard Memorial Branch of the Children's Museum on 10 Warrenton Street. Such shows are put up in connection with the educational work of the children, with the intention of stimulating an interest in fine objects of art as well as an appreciation of the character of the countries of their origin. Those in charge of the exhibit feel that the first hand contact with these fine things is a source of inspiration to those who are learning a craft, as well as to the imagination of the children in connection with their reading and studies. Such a policy in educational work is to be commended and is an appealing one indeed, especially to those who believe that contact with works of art are essential to a more enjoyable living and a better understanding of things.

The cases are filled with beautiful things. There are robes and vases, incense burners and bags, beads and carved ivories, many examples of those ingeniously wrought accessories that have come to us from the Orient. The lore and symbols of the East are inscribed in those finely wrought designs and patterns. The fine carving, the inlays of gems, the delicately fired porcelains, the embroideries, the lacquers, for metal work, the cloisonnés, everything a magnificent adaptation of the subject to the material, a sensitive expression of life and movement, of the fluency of water and fire, of their everchanging shapes, of the majesty of dragons.

There is an endless beauty to be found in looking at these things, there is mystery and charm, invention and craftsmanship to an extent with which we are unfamiliar. Everyone that goes to these objects of art, whether young or old, will find things to attract and stimulate. Those who are capable of appreciating the beauties of Oriental things have gone far in the development of understanding of æsthetic things. Those who are in charge of bringing these things to such places as the Children's branch are to be commended for expending their efforts in the direction of results that are not obvious but important.

Charles Hovey Pepper

The annual exhibition of water colors by Charles Hovey Pepper is now on view at Doll and Richards. Mr. Pepper has shown in previous exhibits that he has a style all his own. He paints like neither the moderns nor the academicians. He has a genuine decorative sense that lends itself to all the interesting landscape subjects that attract him. California has offered him inspiration for his latest pictures.

In all the landscapes he extracts certain significant features. Sometimes it is a tree, sometimes a mountain that is emphasized against the sky or the snow. The masses are simple, not too sharply articulated, broad smooth washes of thick water color. There is the beauty of contrast, a dramatic beauty, without being overexaggerated. There is a joyousness in the performance, a spontaneity in the patterning of effects. There is no conscious ruggedness, but a natural firmness in the artist's style that gives strength to all his things. Although one recognizes at once certain unmistakable features that are those of Mr. Pepper, the new group of pictures offers some novel features. He has assimilated into his style the character of the western trees and landscape and light.

Arts and Crafts

The third annual exhibition of the Guild of Thread and Needleworkers of The Society of Arts and Crafts is on view at the Society Gallery, 9 Park Street, Boston. In variety, skill of workmanship and artistic merit, the collection surpasses any previous exhibition of American-made needlework ever displayed at The Society of Arts and Crafts.

Italian embroideries — Perugian. Assisi, Florentine—point Venise, Beruta and Reticelli work, Swedish needlework, petit point, Jacobean crewel work and other English embroideries are among the types represented. Throughout the past year special emphasis has been placed upon a knowledge of design and upon the value of copying or adapting the patterns of museum pieces. A jury within the Guild has assisted in raising the standard of artistic merit by its careful criticisms.

Among work displayed, a large wool wall-hanging by Miss Mildred Mowll, done in Jacobean crewel work, and several pieces of Italian embroidery by Mrs. W. A. S. Chrimes are outstanding contributions. Both workers are master craftsmen with a wide knowledge of design, which they adapt and interpret in terms of their own individuality. There are about 40 exhibitors, many of whom have reproduced museum pieces.

The exhibition will be on view at the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street, Boston, until March 25, when it will be taken to New York for display in the society's gallery, 7 West Fifty-sixth Street.

LEE RUBBER & TIRE

Lee Rubber & Tire Corporation reports for 1925 calendar year net income of $300,208, contrasted with a net loss of $234,473 in 1924 and $71,813 in 1923.

Cleveland Woman's Exposition Won Success in First Effort

More Than 40,000 Patronized Enterprise of Business and Professional Woman's Club, Whose Goal Is a Fund for Scholarships

CLEVELAND, O., March 15 (Special)—Cleveland is to make its Woman's Exposition an annual affair. The decision was announced at the close of the first exposition directed and financed wholly by women that Cleveland has seen. It ran all last week, and attendance for the six days totaled more than 40,000. This, officials of the show believe, represented a strong and reliable interest for which future expositions can be built.

The next Woman's Exposition will be held here Nov. 3 to 10, 1926. It can readily be seen that a home beautiful exposition, a food show, and a woman's exposition would treat allied if not the same problems. Even the automobile show had its fashion parade to show milady and her escort the proper wraps for motoring. A flower show is also scheduled for the spring of 1927.

So the women of Cleveland will lead the schedule and seek the public's interest at the highest pitch, just after harvest time.

The 1925 show made money. Next fall's display is expected to also. The profits will go to a foundation, and the income from the foundation will be spent in scholarships. The Business and Professional Woman's Club of this city, which has underwritten the current expenses, will award these scholarships to help students through college. It will make the awards through contests similar to that which preceded the exposition just finished.

"As an exposition, this one has been more successful than any of us dared hope for a first attempt," said Dr. Edna K. Ward, president of the Business and Professional Woman's Club. Similar expressions of satisfaction were heard from other persons active in its direction.

The closing session was "School Day." The West "Tech" High School Girls' Band and the Y. W. C. A. clown tumblers were special features. Solo dances and a ballet by Popeloff and Reinhardt and music by the Acacia Women's Sextet and Logan's Symphonic Ensemble completed it. The Wooster College Men's Glee Club was the feature of the evening's entertainment.

The committee on the next Women's Exposition includes the following: Dr. Edna K. Ward, Mrs. Irma M. Howard, Miss Florence Woodard, Miss Norma Mantey, Mrs. Olive Joy Wright, Miss Anne A. Elliott, and Miss Ella Strayer. They expect to bring nationally prominent women to Cleveland to speak in November.

41,000-FOOT ALTITUDE INDICATED IN FLIGHT OF LIEUT. MACREADY

Officials at McCook Field Think Attempt Has Set New World's Record

DAYTON, O., March 15 (AP)—Belief that Lieut. John A. Macready, McCook Field, had established a world record in a flight over the post this morning was held by officials following his landing at 12:43 o'clock. The instruments on his airplane indicated an altitude of 39,000 feet.

Calibration is expected to raise that figure to 41,000 feet. The record held by M. Callizo, French ace, is 39,586 feet.

On Lieutenant Macready's flight, Jan. 19, the instruments on his airplane indicated 36,000 feet. This was raised by calibration at the Bureau of Standards in Washington to 38,704 feet. If the same ratio holds true, his flight today would be a record.

A temperature of 70 degrees below zero was encountered by Lieutenant Macready at the highest point—eight miles above the earth.

"But I did not suffer from cold," he said. "I believe I reached the absolute limit of the airplane," he added.

His regular supply of oxygen gas was exhausted before he reached the peak and he was forced to call on his reserve supply.

FOUNDATION COMPANY INCOME

Foundation Company consolidated income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, follows: Revenue, $2,067,221; general expenses, $1,022,660; operating profit, $1,044,561; federal taxes, $35,000; net income, $1,009,561; dividends, $687,791; surplus, $321,770; profit and loss surplus, $1,765,076.

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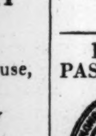
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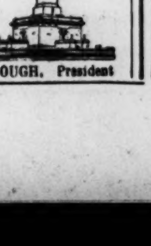
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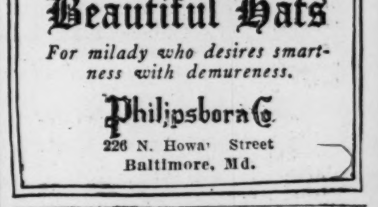
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RECORD INCOME MADE BY B. & M.

(Continued from Page 1)

more helpful to the efforts of railroad managements to operate these properties in the interest of the public and of the stockholders than for many years," the need for restoration of credit is stated, and the report continues:

"The present improved financial showing has prompted demands for expensive and unproductive undertakings, projects desirable in themselves, yet carrying potential handicaps to making this improvement permanent. Among these undertakings are grade-crossing elimination, long dormant but now being revived, and automatic train control, already involving expenditures by the railroads generally running into the millions. Requests for wage increases are now being presented; downward rate adjustments are being urged, and railway taxes are showing a steady increase from year to year."

Wage Increases Mean $7,000,000

The proposed wage increases would add $7,000,000 to $8,000,000 a year to the Boston & Maine's pay rolls, according to the report, which says that an expense of $500,000 to $600,000 is involved in the pending automatic train control installation between Boston and Greenfield, material for which is already under order, with completion required by July 18, 1926. Discussing the Boston and Maine's tax burden, the report says that "in a year when the railroad was able to reduce its expenses in many directions, there was further increase of $75,217 in tax accruals," making a total tax of $3,187,884.

The report refers to the carrying out of the pending plan of reorganization as "of supreme importance both to the securities holders of the road and to the public interest." It takes note of the "substantial contribution to the success of the reorganization, to the assets of the Boston & Maine and to the transportation resources of Northern New England" involved in the recent relinquishment of all commissions by the syndicate managers and the New Haven Railroad, and says, "The Readjustment Committee hopes that the reorganization plan may become effective in the spring of 1926." Subscriptions from stockholders to date amount to approximately $11,200,000 of the $13,000,000 prior preference stock which is to be issued under the plan in order to secure funds for improvement.

Decline in Passenger Revenues

Although there was a net increase in operating revenues of about 1.4 per cent for the year, with freight revenues showing an improvement of 4.7 per cent, the report calls attention to the further decline of 7 per cent in passenger revenues. The conditions accompanying the decline, and the measures to check the loss, which have been taken and which are proposed, are discussed at some length.

The operations of the Boston and Maine Transportation Company, automotive auxiliary of the railroad, which involved the use of 29 motor buses last year, are said to "have demonstrated that the railroad can use the bus to advantage as a substitute for trains with light traffic. This substitution makes possible a continuation of service to communities where it would be impossible to continue to furnish rail service without substantial loss. The railroad effects an economy and in most cases the frequency of service is improved."

The various types of motor coach lines operated "as experiments to determine the proper field of the bus as an auxiliary of the railroad," are described, and it is stated that "studies show that there are other places where similar results can be accomplished. Details of operation are being worked out, licenses to operate are being secured, and necessary equipment is being purchased, so that another year will show much progress in the matter."

Gas Motors an Experiment

The use of gasoline motor-rail cars for passenger transportation is said to be still in the experimental stage, although "the economies as compared with steam service have appeared to be sufficient to justify a substantial investment in this type of equipment." Reference is made to the Boston & Maine's recent purchase of 10 additional cars of the gasoline-electric type, among which the report says are three intended for interurban service, although most are designed for use on branch lines.

Discussing the abandonment of unprofitable branch lines and the substitution of motorbus and motortruck service, the report presents in tabular form the status of proceedings already brought under the Transportation Act, and says: "With highway conditions being constantly improved, it is believed that some lines which today are considered necessary by communities, can be replaced eventually by motor transportation with substantial economy, and with better service."

The table shows that applications for discontinuance have been filed to date on 21 lines, aggregating 259 miles. The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized abandonments on 10 lines aggregating 97 miles, and petitions are still pending on five lines totaling 28 miles, while compromises have been reached on two lines under which service is being continued on a more economical basis. Authority was refused on four lines.

Communities Self-Service

Referring to the experiments in community operation by certain New Hampshire and Vermont lines, the report says that on both the Suncook Valley Railroad and the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad "improvement has been brought about partly by the co-operation of the communities served in accepting readjustments of service, but a substantial portion of the economies effected has resulted from reductions of wages from the standard rates in effect on the larger railroad systems, and from changes in working conditions. While it cannot be said that these reductions have been welcomed, the employees have apparently realized that the only hope of continuing operation on these lines lies in adjusting expenses to a point where the lines will be practically self-supporting."

The report refers to the activities of the Boston & Maine "not only in obtaining the business which is available from present industries, but also in establishing on our lines new industries which will contribute to the growth and development of communities and add to the available source of business." The Ford Motor Company's $4,000,000 assembly plant now in process of construction at East Somerville, the Wiggin Terminals, Inc., which is building at $2,500,000 plant at Charlestown, and the option given the First National Stores, Inc., for a new $2,000,000 warehouse, factory and distributing plant at East Somerville are mentioned in this connection.

All the "Great Open Spaces" Apparently Are Not in the West; There Are Some in Suburban Boston

© Fairchild Aerial Survey, Inc.

TELEPHONE COMPANY EXECUTIVE PROMOTED

Clarence G. McDavitt, assistant vice-president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, has been appointed assistant to the president, and the scope of his duties has been enlarged to include responsibility for the policy and direction of matter relating to the company's personnel and their coordination with activities involving public relations. As assistant vice-president, Mr. McDavitt for some time has been actively interested in the matter of the company's relations with the public, and is, therefore, widely known in the telephone organization.

© Bachrach
Clarence G. McDavitt

Mr. McDavitt is a Dartmouth man of the class of 1900. He was the first holder of the Dartmouth 100-yard dash record, and was manager of the football team. He was formerly president of the Dartmouth College Athletic Council, and is now president of the Dartmouth Alumni Council. Mr. McDavitt is a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and is a vice-president of that organization.

LIBRARY LECTURES POSTPONED

For various reasons the lectures originally scheduled in the public lecture course for March 28, April 1 and April 15 have been canceled, it was announced today. On March 28, at 3:30 o'clock, Charles Winthrop Blood, former president of the Appalachian Club, will give an illustrated talk on "Trains and Trail Building in the White Mountains."

CITIZENS JOIN IN HONORING DOG WHO SAVED A BUILDING

Beautiful Silver Marker for "Brownie," Who Gave Alarm for Middleton Fire

MIDDLETON, Mass., March 15 (AP)—The citizens of this town have presented "Brownie," the dog owned by Joseph A. Lewis, a beautiful silver marker, suitably engraved, for his collar, in recognition of his "barking the alarm" for a fire in Samuel Jordan's store in the Hoyt Building in the square during the night of March 10.

The fire occurred about 5 o'clock that morning. "Brownie," by his continual barking, aroused a neighbor who sent in an alarm, and, although the merchandise suffered, the building was saved.

"Brownie" is reported to be wearing his honor with "becoming modesty."

BALLOON-DOTTED SKY OPENS Y.W.C.A. CAMPAIGN

Release of 1000 blue balloons in downtown districts today marked the opening of the campaign to secure $1,500,000 for the erection of a central building to house adequately the activities of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association.

Yesterday the movement received the indorsement of numerous ministers who commended it from their pulpits. At noon today subscriptions amounted to more than $105,000. One thousand of the team workers are to gather for a banquet at the Chamber of Commerce this evening.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICES CROWDED

The offices of the United States internal revenue collector in the Park Square Building were crowded today handling the last-minute rush of income tax returns as the final day for filing drew to a close. The returns may be mailed, it was explained, until midnight tonight, but if posted later the taxpayer will be liable to penaly. All returns must be accompanied by theh payment of at least one-quarter of the total tax due.

MUSEUM SCHOOL TO EXHIBIT

Paintings by students in the school of the Museum of Fine Arts will be placed on exhibition from March 22 to April 3 inclusive, in the exhibition hall of Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street. The paintings will consist largely of still-life color studies. Included in this exhibition are the $500 prize drawings made by a student whose only instruction has been two years of home study, following an original method of Anson K. Cross, instructor in still-life painting at the school.

PITTSBURGH TERMINAL COAL

Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, reports net of $314,790 after depreciation, depletion, interests, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after preferred dividends to 69 cents a share on $12,000,000 common. Gross was $8,819,001; net $1,631,756; net income $314,790; preferred dividends $232,005; surplus $82,785.

ROSLINDALE-CLARENDON HILLS SECTION ROOMY AS A VILLAGE

Choice Residential District of Boston Has Many Tree-Shaded Nooks "Far From the Madding Crowd"

The opportunity for expansion of some of Boston's outlying residential districts is made evident when one views these localities from the air. The accompanying illustration shows an air view of the Roslindale and Clarendon Hills section with a small part of Forest Hills in the top right-corner. Only a part of Roslindale is shown, occupying the upper left corner, while Clarendon Hills is largely included in the lower two-thirds of the picture.

The major portion of this district is included in the area between Washington Street and Hyde Park Avenue, which converge from the left and right in the picture and meet with the railroad tracks at the right of the top border. The railroad line, passing across the top right corner, is the Providence branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, with Hyde Park Avenue running parallel to it on the right.

Washington Street is discernible running from where these lines pass out of the picture at the top border slightly downward to the left through the group of square apartment houses in the top center.

The prominent crossroads seen in the right center of the picture are formed by Poplar, Canterbury and Grew Streets in Clarendon Hills. Poplar Street enters the picture just above the lower left corner and passes up and to the right, winding through the trees in the lower center, and thence to the crossing. Here it proves itself a real Boston street by taking the upper left branch and leaving the upper right to Canterbury Street which proceeds onward across the railroad. The lower right branch is Grew Street. Maynard Street shows as a white curve directly below the crossroads and passes out of the lower center of the picture. The broad straight street running from just above the center of the left border down toward the lower right corner is Metropolitan Avenue. The curved appearance of the left end of the avenue is caused by the hill over which it passes and which is not otherwise evident in the picture.

In about the center of the upper left quarter of the picture, is the large three-winged building of the Washington Irving School, while straight above the right wing stands out the square white front of the Roslindale Municipal Building. The dark building beside the Municipal Building on the right is the Charles Sumner School. In the top center is the Healey Playground, showing as a rectangular field with a baseball diamond plainly visible at the left end.

The conspicuous row of houses at the right runs along Seymour Street, and directly over the last house on the right, standing between the two railroad viaducts, is the Stephen N. Weld School. The upper viaduct is crossed by Ashland Street, while the white street running upward just to the left of the tracks is Rowe Street.

MILTON PREPARING NEW TOWN MEETING

Gets Ready for Simplified Government Form

Officials of the town government of Milton are preparing to make the necessary changes in the system of town representation from the open meeting to that which provides that note but legally chosen representatives of the people can attend and function. The voters made their final decision in favor of the limited form of town government on Saturday, when the ballot stood 638 for the modified form to 212 for the system which was discarded as unwieldy in view of the rapid growth in population.

At the Saturday meeting, an amendment to the zoning law which limits the dwellings to single family houses also was enacted. This was opposed by many of the voters, including two of the warrant committee.

Among the appropriations voted were $206,000 for schools and libraries, $17,000 for repairs to the Vose School, $16,197 for pensions and annuities, and $14,550 for parks. The recommendations of the warrant committee that $50,780 be appropriated for the Fire Department was increased to $59,280, the additional amount to be used for the purchase of a new hook and ladder truck.

JAPAN-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING URGED

WATERVILLE, Me., March 15 (AP)—Final meetings of the Maine students' missionary conference were held yesterday. At the first session Mrs. J. Spencer Kennard, missionary to Japan, in an address said there was need for a better understanding between Japan and America.

Officers for the state student volunteer union were elected as follows: President, Miss Florence Burke, Bates College; secretary, Miss Florence Young, Colby College; treasurer and registrar, Robert Haldane, Bangor Theological Seminary.

Kindly Feeling Toward America Found by Mr. Baxter in Far East

Former Governor of Maine Says Europeans in Asia Seek Friendship of United States and Recognize It as Factor in Settlement of World Issues

PORTLAND, Me., March 15 (Special)—Reporting that he encountered a general kindly feeling toward the United States, Percival P. Baxter, former Governor of Maine, has arrived home from an extended tour of Australia, India and other countries.

"In order to obtain first-hand information about political and business conditions in certain of the far eastern countries," said Mr. Baxter, "I visited New Zealand, Australia, the Dutch Indies, Malaysia, Ceylon and India. My journey took me from Vancouver, B. C., around the world via the countries mentioned and home through the Suez Canal to Europe and New York.

Most Kindly Feelings

"The peoples of the dominions of New Zealand and Australia held most kindly feelings toward America, and apparently desire to do everything in their power to build up and maintain cordial and intimate relations with us. They have strict laws for the exclusion of races of color: in fact, they do not even welcome white immigrants unless they are of a high type and come with some means to start life with.

"Public ownership and governmental intereference in and control of business have reached their fullest development in Australia, and no doubt have interfered with her progress. This situation, taken in connection with the frequent domination of radical Labor whose doctrines at times savor strongly of Bolshevism, constitutes a real peril to the country. Thoughtful Australians, too long indifferent to public matters and absorbed in profitable business undertakings, at last realize the danger and are taking steps to overcome it.

"India recently has passed through a crisis, but today political conditions are tranquil, due largely to the statesmanship and personality of the retiring Viceroy, Lord Reading. I am one of those who believe that the peoples of India are far from being qualified for anything that can be called 'self-determination,' or independence. In fact, that doctrine has done immeasurable harm and has been the cause of much unrest among peoples not yet fitted for self-government.

"It is for the best interest of the peoples of India to have Great Britain remain in control, gradually giving them, as they become qualified to use it, more and more control over their internal affairs. Of all nations Britain is the best fitted to rule over the various, discordant races, numbering over 300,000,000 people, who inhabit the Indian peninsula and adjoining land. Fortunately the British have no intention of giving up their job and their administration on the whole has been just, wise, firm, tolerant, and not selfish.

"The spread of Bolshevism in the Far East and the menace caused thereby raise problems not easily solved; problems that will tax to the utmost the statesmanship of Europe, the Americas and Japan. The Soviets are concentrating their efforts on the Asiatic races, having found from experience that Asia offers more fertile ground for their doctrines than does America and Europe.

"My journey was well worth while. I had unusual opportunities for meeting interesting and well-informed people. On the whole, I found that Europeans who live in Asia fell well disposed toward the United States. They recognize us as a formidable competitor for trade, but appreciate the fact that all we ask for is equal opportunity commercially, and that we are wholly free from political designs. They seek our friendship and recognize us as a powerful factor in the settlement of world questions. They would like us in the League of Nations, but I did not detect any particular resentment, due to our not joining it. They are hopeful that we yet will come in."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS TO MEET

Report of the special committee on the Massachusetts Corporation Excise Tax Law, appointed by Stanley G. H. Fitch, president of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, will be given at the regular monthly dinner meeting of that body to be held in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Monday, March 22, at 6 o'clock. The result of the mail ballot on the adoption of the recommendations relative to the Massachusetts certificate of condition will be announced at the meeting.

CIVIC LEAGUE IS ORGANIZED

Franco-American Citizens Plan to Take Active Part in Political Affairs

LOWELL, Mass., March 15 (AP)—An organization of citizens of French extraction in Massachusetts, to be known as the Franco-American Civic League, has been formed for the avowed purpose of taking an active part in the political affairs of the State.

The object of the league, it was set forth, "is to advance the cause of honest and efficient administration in our public affairs, and to promote the civic education and political progress of the Franco-American citizens of this Commonwealth."

While, it was announced, the league is free from and independent of all political organizations and influences, membership will be limited to citizens who profess adherence to the Republican Party.

This ruling, it was explained by the organizers, is for the sake of harmony and efficiency, and because "a large percentage of the Franco-American citizens in Massachusetts are registered Republicans."

Joseph A. Legare, former postmaster of Lowell, and prominent in Lowell business affairs, has been chosen president. Judge R. H. Boudreau of Marlboro, a former district attorney of Middlesex County, was elected first vice-president.

Other officers are Joseph A. Gauthier of New Bedford, assistant district attorney of Bristol County, second vice-president; Louis H. Jobin, Boston business man, secretary; Dr. J. O. Beauchamp of Chicopee, a former Mayor of Chicopee Falls, treasurer.

ROSLINDALE SEEKS IMPROVED LIGHTING

Board of Trade Sponsors Petition to Mayor

Signatures of voters and property owners are being secured in large numbers in Roslindale on a petition to be presented to Mayor Nichols for improved lighting of the business streets and the establishment of a great white way in the district. The work is sponsored by the newly organized Roslindale Board of Trade. Conferences have been held with Charles G. Keene, president of the city council and Senator Gasper G. Bacon, relative to the improvement.

Other questions of interest to Roslindale are being followed closely by the new board, including the widening of Ashland Street as proposed in a bill now before the State Legislature. Wide interest is shown in the new board by business and civic interests, and membership takes in practically every business establishment of the district and many leading citizens.

New officers are: Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, president; Howard Forbes, vice-president; W. H. Hinckley, treasurer; Ward D. Prescott, secretary; W. D. Prescott, Arthur J. Coughlin and Leo J. Dunn, executive committee for three years; Rudolph O. Pacht, Edward J. Patterson and Harold Rand, two years; and Walter Dempsey, Thomas Connors and George Cherry, one year.

YALE GETS LETTER DR. WATTS WROTE

Gift of Sterling Professor of English

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15 (AP)—Yale University has received from Chauncey Brewster Tinker, Sterling professor of English at Yale, a letter written 188 years ago by Dr. Isaac Watts, the great English hymn writer, to President Elisha Williams of Yale College.

The letter mentions volumes of "Calvinistical writers and moderate men on the side," which Dr. Watts was sending at that time to the Yale library. The letter was written from Newington, near London, on June 7, 1738.

According to Andrew Keogh, Yale University librarian, these particular volumes, John Howe's works, two volumes, London, 1724; William Bates' works, London, 1700, and Thomas Ridgeley's "body of divinity" two volumes, London, 1731-33, were received later in the same year, as such an entry exists in the manuscript Annals of Yale College, kept by President Clap, under the year 1738.

EXECUTIVES' CLUB PROVES WORTH IN STUDY OF BUSINESS PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 1)

name, of Framingham; R. B. Flershem, general manager of sales of the American Radiator Company; Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College; Prof. W. R. Gray of Dartmouth College; W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; Joseph M. Larkin, assistant to the president of the Bethlehem Steel Company; Homer Loring, chairman of the executive committee of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Robert Lincoln O'Brien, newspaper publisher; Charles Piez, president of the Link Belt Company of Chicago; George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York; Albert L. Salt, vice-president of the Western Electric Company; F. W. Shibley, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company of New York; Alvin T. Simonds, president of the Simonds Saw & Steel Company of Fitchburg; Frederic S Snyder, head of Batchelder & Snyder of Boston and former head of the chamber; Henry P. Kendall of Boston, president of the Kendall Mills, Inc., textiles; C. K. Woodbridge, president of the Dictaphone Corporation, New York; C. R. Dooley, manager of personnel of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Organized Six Years Ago

Organized some six years ago, the club at first was a separate organization until it affiliated with the chamber about four years ago. A chief mover in its establishment and maintenance, was E. C. Johnson of Boston, who is now on the executive committee.

Present officers of the club are: Austin S. Kibbee, treasurer and general manager of the Lewis A. Crossett Company, president; S. Bruce Black, head of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, vice-president; Melville D. Liming, secretary, and the following executive committee, in addition to the above officers: Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway; Alfred C. Howell, president of the Ames Shovel and Tool Company; Edwin C. Johnson of H. A. Johnson Company, and Arthur B. Newhall, vice-president of the Hood Rubber Company.

The next meeting is to be held March 16, when E. K. Hall, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is to speak. A. Lincoln Filene will address an early meeting.

STATE G. A. R. TO CONVENE

Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution will hold their spring conference at the Boston Chamber of Commerce on March 13 and 19. There will be a banquet on the evening of March 18 in the banquet hall of the chamber at which Mme. Florence Ferrell will sing. The Rev. Garfield Morgan of Lynn will give the address.

HOME SEEKERS TO BE HELPED

Cape Cod Real Estate Board to Forestall Attempts at Exploitation

Officers and directors of the Cape Cod Real Estate Board, organized now in pro tempore form, are completing plans this week for the permanent establishment of the enterprise which is to be devoted primarily to the protection of home-seekers in their purchases of residential sites on "The Cape."

Development of the real estate interests of Cape Cod and the forestalling of any attempted exploitation of prospective buyers are the aims of the organization which is forming to carry out the ideals and ideas stoutly urged by Charles S. Gleason, president of the Edward T. Harrington Company, and approved by such leading Cape Cod realty firms as F. W. Norris Company, Donald Stimpson and Henderson & Ross.

Initiated at Hyannis

The formation of the new organization which is to be completed next Saturday was initiated at Hyannis late last week, when 137 men and women, representing responsible real estate and banking establishments interested in Cape Cod and its development met at the Ferguson House in Hyannis.

At this preliminary gathering, temporary officers were elected as follows: President, Forris W. Norris of Hyannis and Boston; first vice-president, Col. Demossin of Harwichport; second vice-president, Chester Bearse; third vice-president, B. S. Baker of Wellsfleet; treasurer, W. B. Chase of Hyannis; secretary, H. S. Dowden.

The officers and the following men constitute the board of directors: Henry L. Leonard of Wianno; Walter I. Fuller of Osterville; Charles Legathlin of Hyannis. Ralph F. Gorham of Harwichport; F. Howard Hinckley Jr., of Barnstable; John Sears of Dennis; George A. Baker of West Dennis; Frank Young of Dennisport; Erastus Bearse of Chatham; William Knowles of Brewster; Elnathan Eldredge of Orleans; Rosson Jenkins of Salmouth. Herbert Chipman of Sandwich; Charles L. Gifford of Cotuit; John Francis of Provincetown.

James D. Henderson of Hyannis and Boston, told of the necessity for such an organization if the Cape district is to be developed according to the most approved modern business methods. Confidence in the integrity of the interests developing the district on the part of the buying public is the great asset to be obtained by the new organization, he said.

Explaining Purposes

Howard Whitcomb, vice-president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, lent assistance to Mr. Henderson in explaining the purposes of the developing and protecting real estate organization. Among others who took active part in the formation of the new enterprise were Charles E. Lee, secretary of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, and Ernest Folger, president of the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards.

Those present included L. P. Bamburger of the Sagamore Beach Company; S. E. Bowker of Bowker & Crowell of the Cape Cod Real Estate Trust, Ayerlayne and Nones; Ralph S. Gorham of Norwichport, who represents large interests in that section; Allen Wilde of the Edward T. Harrington Company, representing Racing Beach, Falmouth; Mr. Morse of Robertson & Morse, representing large holdings in Hyannis and vicinity; John S. Stackpole of Brown & Stackpole, representing Tahanto and Gray Gables; Eugene C. Mottau, representing the C. M. Clifford interests; Robert T. Fowler, representing the Moors, Falmouth; Donald Stimpson, Frank Ross and J. E. Henderson, representing the Cape Central Realty corporation and Grand Island; Mr. Pike, representing Wilde & Nickerson; Thomas Grace with interests in Hyannis; H. J. O'Meare of Hyannis, Stanley Fitz and William Kimball, who have large interests; Frank Prescott of the Conlon-Prescott Company, of Boston; J. Kenyon and John Francis of Provincetown; Mrs. C. S. Sturdy of Warwichport and B. J. Wood of Boston.

CHILD ACTIVITIES STUDY IS URGED

Kindergarten Teachers Hold Session, Elect Officers

An appeal for parents to scrutinize and know more thoroughly their children's activities and thoughts was voiced Saturday at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Kindergarten Association by Dr. William Healy, director of the Judge Baker foundation.

He urged the kindergarten teachers to do their share in offering the children activities that "will create satisfactory, proper, and fine urges, and experiences that will wholesomely introduce the affairs of life."

The following are the newly-elected officers of the association: President, Mrs. Helen M. Craig of Boston; first vice-president, Miss Ethel Hutchinson of Dorchester; second vice-president, Miss Helen Noyes of Lowell; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary H. Payne of Worcester; corresponding secretary, Miss Margaret B. Beatley, Boston; treasurer, Miss Alice L. Gate of Lynn; and auditor, Miss Nellie H. Shumway of Pittsfield.

The strivings and urgings of children have the greatest bearing on what they take up in later life, Dr. Healy told the meeting, and their earliest aspirations should be carefully regarded and cherished. He said that perhaps the cause of so many Americans going into business life is to be found in the interest that young Americans take in business.

OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF EVACUATION DAY

More than 2000 citizens filled the Broadway Theater, South Boston, last evening to participate in the opening of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of Evacuation Day. Mayor Nichols was present, and a program of historical exercises was given under the auspices of the South Boston Citizens' Association. The Rev. Mortimer E. Twomey made the principal address of the evening.

Medals were given for declamations to John Leo Foley, who recited "Webster's Imaginary Speech," and to Doris Hines who recited "E Pluribus Unum." Prizes were also awarded to the winners in the recent essay contest conducted among South Boston school children. Fred E. Poole received first prize of $20, Helen McNamara second of $10, and Hester T. Maguire third of $5. There also was a varied musical program under the direction of Frank Savasta.

BATES GIRL DEBATERS LEAVE ON THEIR TOUR

LEWISTON, Me., March 13 (AP)—Evelyn Butler of Dover-Foxcroft, Ada Mandanstam of Lewiston, and Miss Elsie L. Green of Turner, accompanied by Mrs. Clifton D. Gray, left here yesterday afternoon to represent Bates College in a series of four debates, with the national capital as the farthermost goal.

In New York today they are guests of Hunter College, whose team they will debate tonight. Monday morning they will go to New Jersey College at New Brunswick. Tuesday they go on to Washington to debate George Washington University Wednesday night. They will leave for Boston Friday night to meet Boston University Monday night, although details remain to be completed for this debate.

PUBLIC GOLF COURSE IN LOWELL PLANNED

Plans for the construction and operation of a public golf course in Lowell, operating on a commercial basis, became known today with the granting by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, of a charter of incorporation.

The name of the corporation is Elmhurst Public Golf Course, Inc., of Lowell. Its capital is listed at $25,000, and the incorporators are Clifford H. Harvey, Gladys Harvey, and Arthur W. Harvey of Dracut, and Lester A. Hill of Lowell.

Where Washington and Lafayette Danced With the Belles of Salem

Rich in McIntire Carvings, the Old Assembly House on Federal Street is One of the Show Places of Salem

Photograph by Tilford

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 6

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, MARCH 15
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)
4 p. m.—Copley-Plaza trio. 4:55—News flashes. 5—The day in finance. 5:05—Live-stock and meat report. 6—Kiddies Klub. 6:30—"Jimmie" Hooley and his orchestra. 6:45—News and weather flashes. 7:30—The human machine. 8—From the new studio at the Metropolitan Theater. 9—Metropolitan grand orchestra, direction Joseph Klein; stage presentations and musical accompaniment. 10:05—The United States Government interference test program. 10:35—Ray Stewartson and his orchestra; vocal selections, Billy Coty and Carl Moore. 11:30—Metropolitan Theater organ recital by Arthur Martell.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
5 p. m.—Rainbow Ramblers. 5:45—Stock market and business news. 6—News. 6:13—"Joe" Rines and his orchestra. 6:45—Big Brother Club; Mr. J. R. Lunt, Gold Coast orchestra. 7:30—The Shingrs. 8—Poetic Walker. 8:15—Varsity entertainers. 9—From New York, the Gypsies. 10:05—Government interference test in co-operation with the United States Navy, Tropical Radio Telegraph Company, Department of Commerce, N. E. T. & T. Company, stations WEEI, WBZA, WNAC and WNAB. 10:30—E. B. Dideout, meteorologist.

WSSH, Boston, Mass. (261 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Music by Grace Baptist Church boys' band of Somerville. 7:45—Forum conducted by William M. Forgrave, president Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. 7:55—Band selections. 8—Address by Judge Arthur P. Stone of Cambridge. 8:20—Band selections. 8:30—One-hour organ recital by Paul Frank, a young and brilliant French organist.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (242 and 333 Meters)
6:25 p. m.—Markets. 6:30—Lenox ensemble. 7—Theatrical talk by Samuel Wren of the Repertory Theater. 7:30—Organ recital by Rene Dagensis. 8—Capitol orchestra under J. Fred Turgeon. 8:30—Walter Francis Vreeland and Irene Cooper in a program of banjo, ukulele and guitar selections. 9—Concert by the Aleppo Drum Corps. 9:30—Concert arranged by Minnie Harris Berman, pianist, assisted by Olaf Gustafson, violinist; Alfred Schenk, saxophone, and Hazel Harris, pianist. 10—Weather. 10:05—Government interference tests. 10:45—WBZ Radio Movie Club under the direction of George Fecke, and outstanding presentations from Loew's State Theater.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—"Mother Goose—the Children's Entertainer." 6:50—Hub Trio. 7:30—Announcements. 8:45 — "Growing Healthy Chicks," Ben Southwick, county agricultural agent. 9—Craig Sisters. 9:30—Emil Heimberger's dance orchestra. 10:30—Symphonic ensemble.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (380 Meters)
9 p. m.—St. Patrick's concert. 9:30—Address, Dr. Matthew A. Hunter, professor of electro-chemistry, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. 10:30—Dance orchestra.

PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Concert. 9:15—Radio for radio fans (Spanish). 9:25—Musical program. 10:10—Radio for radio fans (English). 10:20—Concert.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner program by Porter E. Potts' Hotel Van Curler orchestra, Schenectady, N. Y. 7—WGY agricultural program; speakers: Philip H. Dewey, master Pennsylvania State Grange; A. J. McIntosh, Albany, N. Y. 7:45—Severino Mandolin Quintet and Emeline Bates, soprano; "Literary Appreciations" series, William L. Widdemer.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
4 to 12 p. m.—Jerdone Bradford, mezzo-soprano; Luther D. Mott, bass-baritone; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; dinner music; Columbia University lecture; Harry Bruton, tenor; music by the Gypsies; grand opera, "Bohemian Girl"; Ben Bernie and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
7 p. m.—Commodore dinner concert. 7:55—John B. Kennedy. 8—Astor Orchestra. 9—Fred F. French Co., Henry Hadley and his Philharmonic Orchestra. 10:15—Keith McLeod & Milton J. Cross. 10:30—Harry Leonard's Orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
9 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by Gavin W. Allan, C.S.B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

WHAG, New York City (316 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—The Romance of News Photography, by Harry Baker. 7:45—Walter Iooss, novelty pianist. 8—Synchrophase Hour. 9—Maj. Dent Atkins, "The Eternal City." 9:15—William Helfenstein, lyric baritone. 9:30—Sidney Raphael, pianist. 9:45—William Helfenstein, lyric baritone. 9:55—Arlinton Time Signals. 10—Weather forecast. 10:02—Trainmen's Trio. 10.30—"Joe" Zimmerman's Orchestra. 12—Novelty program with Queens Melody Boys and Lou Hayes.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Last minutes news ashes. 6:45—Fifteen minute organ recital, Arthur Scott Brook. 7—Dinner Music. 7:30—Union National Bank Silver Sextette. 8—Children's Hour. 8:40—"Birds and Their Habits," Alice Yardley, illustrated by Celeste Mogab, Whistler. 8:55—Safety Talk, Norvelle W. Sharpe, Jr. 9—Ambassador Concert Orchestra, Harry Loventhal, director. 10—Vocal recital, Harry Kaufman, baritone. 10:15—Galen Hall Trio. 11—Eddie McKnight's dance orchestra.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy. 8—Short waves, Charles P. Shoffner. 8:15—Artist recital from studio. 9—Theater hour. 10—Arcadia Dance Orchestra. 10:30—Vaudeville. 10:45—El Patio Dance Orchestra, James Long, director.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Recital; Dr. James Davenport, tenor; Florence Haenle, violinist; Virginia Klein, pianist. 8—Carolyn Thomas, soprano; Ella Jaquette Kratz, pianist. 8:30—The Hood Boys. 9—Malia's Merry Minstrels. 9:30—Barney Zeeman and his orchestra. 10—Arline Smith, soprano; Kathryn Fichthorne, contralto. 10:30—Parodians' Orchestra.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 to 11 p. m.—Program from studio; "Gypsies" from New York City; Grand Opera, by the WEAF Grand Opera Company, under the direction of Cesare Sodero, from New York City.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—News and market period with reports on all important livestock, grain, wool, cotton and produce markets. 8:15—University of Pittsburgh address; Book Night by Mr. Roger L. Sergel, assistant professor of English, of the University of Pittsburgh. 9—Light Opera Hour. 9:55—Time signals and weather forecast.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music by the Charleston Shufflers. 8—Recital, presented by W. Sedgwick Root and friends. 8:20—Imhof Hawaiian Trio. 9—Musical program, directed by Howard Zwickey. 10—Concert by the Arts Club of Buffalo under the direction of Jan Pawel Woldnek. 11—Supper music, Vincent Lopez Statler Orchestra; John F. Gunderman Jr., at the organ; Weather forecast.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (558 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Orchestra. 9—Gypsies.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Children's Hour. 6:30—Dinner concert by the Gordon Cooke Ensemble with Meta Ashwin Birnbach, soprano, and Louise Lupien Jenkins, accompanist. 7:35—Farm Fire Prevention Talk, arranged by the National Farm Radio Council. 7:45—Farm Lecture. 8—University of Minnesota program. 9—Classical concert. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert from the Hotel Gibson, directed by Robert Visconti. 7:30—Theatrical feature. 7:40—Gibson concert. 8—Concert by the Cincinnati Times-Star Orchestra; William J. Kopp, director; soloists: Howard Hafford, tenor; program of wars.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner program, Alvin Roehr and his Orchestra. 8—Popular Long Hour. 9—Special musical program under the auspices of Robert E. Bentley Post, American Legion. 12—Midnight Frolic, popular music and songs. 12:30—Wesley Helvey's Troubadours.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Program sponsored by the Camp Fire Girls. 10:45—Vic Myers Orchestra.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (282 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Concert by Francis Craig's Orchestra. 7—WSM Bedtime Story interludes. 8—Program by Mrs. L. L. Gamble, soprano, and associate artists. 10—Program by Vito Pellettieri and his Orchestra.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; fourth of a series of talks by Edgar A. Linton, writer and lecturer; Camp Fire Girls' program; talks and music. 8—"Around the Town With WDAF." 11:45 — Ted Weems' orchestra; Ben Bernie's orchestra; organ numbers by Ted Meyn, Pantages Theater.

WOS, Jefferson City, Mo. (441 Meters)
7 to 8 p. m.—Evening market hour, with live-stock questions and answers, from WOS studio, Columbia, Mo. 8—Address by a member of the faculty of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Prof. Paul Stoye, pianist and composer; Prof. Joseph Gifford, reader; Mrs. Robert Evans, soprano; Mrs. Stewart Witmer, pianist. 11—Dance programs.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
4 p. m.—Market résumé. 6—Sports talk, Ivan L. Gaddis, sports editor of the Omaha Daily News. 6:20—Popular song period: Frank Peterson, tenor; Helen Higgins, piano. 6:40—Insurance talk, Daniel D. Mackin, actuary Woodmen of the World. 6:50—Randall's Royal Fontenelle orchestra. 9—Classical.

KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia. (278 Meters)
6 p. m.—The College Club Trio. 6:30—Dinner program, the Original Collegians. 7—Doings in town tonight. 7:05—N. May Larson "Your Home" period. 7:15—"Bob" Harrison farm topic period, county agent West Pottawattamie Farm Bureau. 7:30—Paramount program arranged by Miss Mary Berigan, pianist. 9—Ray Winn and his Paramount orchestra. 10—Program arranged by Miss Helen McAheney, pianist. 11—Al Reese Broadway orchestra.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Honey Boys Orchestra. 8:30—Agricultural Foundation program.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, Brown Palace String orchestra, Howard Tillotson, director. 7:30—Sandman's hour, directed by H. G. Knight. 8—Radio instruction in conversational Spanish (Galeno natural method), conducted by Prof. Amanda Lopez Knecht, Spanish department, Denver high schools. 8:30—Miscellaneous music, KOA orchestra and staff artists. 9—Voice culture by radio, conducted by John C. Wilcox, Mus. M., director, Wilcox studios, Denver. 9:30—Miscellaneous music, KOA orchestra and staff artists. 9:40—Radio mystery serial, "A Step on the Stairs," arranged by Radio Digest (third installment).

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
6 p. m.—Brokaw and Orchestra from Paradise Gardens, Oakland. 6:55—News items. 7:03—Weather Bureau report. 7:06—San Francisco produce, grain, cotton and metals. 7:14—New York stock reports (closing). 7:21—San Francisco stock reports (closing). 8—Educational program; music and speakers; Chocolate Soldier (Strauss); Arion Trio. 8:05—C. J. Hansen, United States Department of Agriculture market specialist; "Marketing Asparagus," from National Farm Radio Council; Arion Trio. 8:25—Joseph Henry Jackson, "Chats About New Books"; Saltarello (Sinigaglia), Arion Trio. 8:50—Wilda Wilson Church, "Better English"; Slumber Song (Schumann), Arion Trio. 9:15—Jay B. Nash, speaker, superintendent of Recreation Department; subject, "Needed Activity"; auspices of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers in "Character Training in the Home" course. 9:30—J. L. Kerchen (speaker), chairman, Department of Labor Education, University of California; subject, "The Workman's Education."

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
7 p. m.—Mirth contest; "Jimmie" Mack, story teller. 7:30—Programs; Town Criier of the Night. 10—Courtesy Orchestra and Lilyan May Challenger. 11—Ray West's Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.

BOSTON HOLDS CODE INTERFERENCE TEST

Radio listeners in the Greater Boston district are urged to take an active part in the code interference tests being conducted by the navy and local radiocasting stations tonight. This is the beginning of a campaign to lessen the interference by code of radiocast reception.

The test is being made under the direction of Lieut.-Commander C. A. Macgowan, communication officer of the First Naval District, who has been unusually active in the interests of the radio listener. This attitude on his part has done much to establish cordial relations between the radiocast group on one side and his organization on the other, and it is felt that his superiors may well model similar campaigns in other parts of the country after his work.

Harmonics are causing the interference and not the fundamental notes which are on higher wavelengths. All the local stations will be linked together under a master control operator who will make the announcements. The call letters NAD of the navy will be set slowly for one minute while the announcer's voice will be heard continuously. When the interference curves are plotted it is expected that much can be done to suppress the undesirable harmonics.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE RADIOCAST

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK CITY, March 15—A Christian Science lecture to be given by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Ont., a member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Mar. 15, will be radiocast by Station WMCA, New York City, 341 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 9 p. m., eastern standard time, is being given under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, from the church edifice, Central Park West at Sixty-eighth Street, New York.

Old Colonial Homes at Salem to Be Open During Celebration

Residences Rich in McIntire Carvings and Filled With Rare Treasures From the Orient May Be Seen as Well as Old-Fashioned Gardens

SALEM, Mass., March 15 (Special)—Many private Salem homes, rich in McIntire carvings and rare treasures from the Orient, brought in the chests of the sea-captain owners, will be opened to the public two days during the week of the city's tercentenary celebration, July 4 to 10. Many of these houses, built early in the eighteenth century, have featured in history, and others are of historical value because of their trueness to the type of house of their respective periods.

Not only will one be able to pass through the celebrated doorways to the halls with their rare old wall papers and graceful stairways and the drawing rooms, some with beamed ceilings and others with the exquisitely carved mantels done by McIntire, but one may also wander in the old-fashioned gardens.

Tea and luncheon will be served in this picturesque setting by society women in gowns worn many years ago by their grandmothers and great-grandaunts. An old-time game of croquet, old dances on the lawns, or songs of long ago will suggest the entertainment of earlier days.

On Tuesday, July 6, the houses on Chestnut Street, and that immediate vicinity, with famous old Hamilton Hall, where all the children of Salem's 400 have attended dances and dancing school the past century, will be opened in connection with a street fair, of which the city's leading women will be in charge.

Thursday of that same week other houses on Federal and Essex Streets, and on Washington Square, equally interesting as architectural types and containing as many, if not more, genuine antiques and memoirs of Salem's glorious shipping days, will be open to visitors.

Among the most interesting houses will be the old Assembly house on Federal Street, so named because of the many gay and fashionable social assemblages held in its ballroom. Among the many historical heroes who danced at the old Assembly house with Salem belles were Washington and Lafayette. The house was at one time owned by Hetty Green and was bought from her by Capt. John Dertram, in whose family it has remained until very recently.

PARISHIONERS OPEN CHURCH THEY BUILT

Pastor Himself Headed Group That Cut the Trees

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 15 (Special) — Completion of a new church building after efforts that recall those of the pioneers was marked last night when the first services were conducted in the new Seventh Day Advent Church at Belmont and Oakland Avenues.

To construct the building the pastor, the Rev. James S. Schultz, with a number of his parishioners went up into the Berkshires. There they cut down the trees, dragged the logs to the saw mill and, after they had been made into lumber, trucked the material to the site of the church.

Practically all of the work was done by the pastor and members of the congregation in erecting the building. After it was completed, a forced sale of the land on which it was built compelled the moving of the church to another site.

The actual outlay in cash has been about $1000, while labor worth more than $2000 has been contributed.

MAINE CLUBS PLAN REUNION IN BOSTON

A State-of-Maine reunion is to be held at Symphony Hall on April 12. Planned by more than 20 Maine clubs in Greater Boston, the affair will include a dinner, music, motion pictures of Maine and addresses. The committee comprises William C. Crawford, chairman; Brig.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey, James G. White, J. Colby Bassett, Samuel F. Hubbard and Robert H. Gardner.

The reunion is intended both to bring the people of Maine together, to learn the development and recent happenings in the State, and to encourage whatever tends to its betterment. It is estimated that 25,000 natives of Maine reside within 20 miles of the State House.

$25,000 FOR Y. M. C. A. CAMP

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 15 (Special)—Doubling of the capacity of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. Camp at Norwich Lake is made possible through a gift of $25,000 which has been made by an anonymous donor. The donor visited the camp last summer and was so impressed with the character-building program that the gift was forthcoming.

AMERICAN LITERATURE LECTURES ANNOUNCED

Modern American literature from 1870 to 1900 will be traced in a lecture course to be given by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Cambridge Latin School at 3:30 p. m. on Tuesday afternoons beginning tomorrow, under the auspices of the division of university extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

Other courses of the division to begin this week are: Foreign trade, room 166, State House, Monday, 6 p. m.; conversational French, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, Tuesday, intermediate section, 7 p. m., advanced section, 8 p. m.; French literature, Lecture Hall, Public Library, Tuesday, 5 p. m.; advanced harmony, Massachusetts Normal Art School, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; estimating, Normal Art School, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; gasoline automobiles, Normal Art School, Thursday, 6 and 8 p. m.; starting, lighting and ignition, Normal Art School, Thursday, 6 and 8 p. m.

Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE AT GENEVA FORECAST

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 15 (AP)—Prospects are bright, according to President L. L. Doggett of the International Y. M. C. A. College here, for the establishment of a similar college abroad, probably at Geneva, which would be closely affiliated with the local college. The fact that Geneva is the seat of the World Y. M. C. A. committee and of the University of Geneva will be factors in the choice of location, Dr. Doggett said.

The subject was brought before the trustees of the college here last June and Dr. Doggett said that William Orr, a trustee of the college and head of the international committee's educational work, who returned to Europe Jan. 1, is expected to report to the trustees here next month the result of a careful survey of the foreign field.

HAMM PRIZE AWARDED TO SMITH FRESHMAN

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 15 (Special)—The Arthur Elliot Hamm prize, which is awarded each year to the freshman at Smith College having the best average in the midyear examinations, was won this year by Miss Ruth Sampson Cook, Rockville Center, N. Y., with honorable mention to Miss Dorothy Jean Harger, Abilene, Kan.

The dean's list was announced Saturday by Dean Frances F. Bernard. This list includes the names of all students who achieved an average of B or over during the first term. In addition to being a coveted distinction academically, the dean's list carries with it the privilege of exemption, at the discretion of the instructor, from examination in any subject for which the student has a grade of A or B for the term's work. The seniors made the best showing, with 137. There are 71 juniors on the list, 41 sophomores, and 45 freshmen.

PUPILS VOLUNTEER TO HELP TEACHERS TO TEACH TEACHERS

Opportunity for Service on Saturdays Is Accepted by Providence Youngsters

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15 (Special)—Pupils at the Henry Barnard School may look forward to Saturday's recess with as much enthusiasm as the pupils in any other school, but they are not opposed to "going to school on Saturday" and seem rather to relish the idea. This has come from their idea that they are helping to teach teachers.

Miss Clara Craig, principal of the school, which is the demonstration school in the Rhode Island College of Education, found it necessary to have pupils in attendance to successfully conduct courses for teachers.

The Saturday courses are for teachers in country schools, so far away from the Rhode Island capital that they cannot reach it like city teachers who attend the daily post-session courses. These courses are to enable graduated teachers to further perfect their education in order to advance themselves through the grades to better positions.

When Dr. Craig explained to her pupils their opportunity for service they volunteered with unanimity, sacrificing kite-flying, marbles, skating, motion pictures and basket ball or other synonyms of free Saturday forenoons. Youngsters in two grades come back each Saturday morning and, apparently, enjoy their work in showing teachers that which cannot be explained to them so well by word of mouth or blackboard.

NEWTON RESIDENTS SEEK LIBRARY FUND

Center Joins Chestnut Hill in Raising $60,000

NEWTON, Mass., March 15—Determined to secure for themselves a library service that the municipality itself cannot give unaided, residents of Newton Center and Chestnut Hill, started today a two-week campaign among themselves to raise $60,000 to cover the cost of a proposed new library building.

Headed by A. Oram Fulton as chairman, the committee in charge is composed of Mrs. S. Hardy Mitchell, vice-chairman; Mrs. Ellis Spear Jr., Mahlon Bailey, Walter Worth, Ambrose Moriarty, Albert Scott, Mrs. George J. Murphy and Norman Pratt. District chairmen have been appointed and these through sub-committees are making a canvass of all residents. Preliminary letters were sent out some time ago.

The plan includes the purchase of a lot adjoining the Newton Center Woman's Clubhouse in Newton Square and to erect thereon a one-story brick building with stone trimmings to blend with the club building. Tentative plans place the library proper, stack rooms and reading rooms, one for adults and one for children, on the first floor. Rooms for social gatherings and a lecture hall will be in the basement.

When completed the new building will be turned over to the local Government, to be conducted as a part of its library system. The communities are served now by a branch located in a single room. This has been found inadequate to meet the growing needs of the children, club women, business men and residents generally of Newton Center and Chestnut Hill.

POSTAL PENSION BILL CHANGES APPROVED

Boston postal clerks are optimistic regarding the new contributory retirement law for all Government employees which will go before the present Congress. Reports from Washington with regard to changes which have been made in the bill were announced yesterday at a meeting of Boston local 100 which was held at the Hotel Brewster.

Changes in the law will increase the salary deductions from 2½ to 3½ per cent per year, and will require that the pensionee shall have reached the age of 60 as well as 30 years' service before retirement. Employees are agreeable to the increased deduction if it will mean a minimum annuity of $1200 per year, instead of the present pension scale which varies from $320 to $720 per year.

GRAIN AND FOODSTUFFS TRADES TO CO-OPERATE

Greater co-ordination of the grain and foodstuffs trade of New England, under the auspices of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, is the object of a meeting of the exchange, called for the afternoon of March 16. Consideration of the best way to accomplish the desired results is expected to follow the precedent recently set by the flour trade, in a similar meeting.

Formation of a welfare committee is the expected action, its duty being to build up the associate membership of the exchange throughout all sections of New England, thus organizing the trade for the better handling of problems needing joint action.

FUND FOR SOUTH END HOUSE

As a memorial to Robert A. Woods, Boston sociologist, an endowment fund of $500,000 is to be sought by the South End House Association to perpetuate the work he started at South End House. Such a fund was begun by Mr. Woods and more than $100,000 has already been subscribed. Pierpont L. Stackpole is chairman of the memorial committee.

DRY MOVEMENT GETS STRENGTH

Rhode Island Bill Said to Have Increased Support in the Lower House

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15 (Special) — The Rawlings amendment to strengthen the Rhode Island prohibition enforcement law has gained seven votes in the House of Representatives since two weeks ago when it was sent to the friendly committee on special legislation through lack of strength of the wets to commit it to the unfriendly committee on judiciary, according to the statement of the Rev. R. H. Hutton, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

The amendment had 38 apparent supporters in the House at the time of its introduction. With 45 votes counted upon, the strength needed to insure passage is 51, provided the entire membership of the House, which is 100, is present.

Throughout Protestant churches in the State yesterday an appeal was made to electors to labor with House members in whose constituencies they live to procure their support, or, at least, to get them to refrain from voting against the amendment. It is practically certain the Senate, overwhelmingly dry, will enact the bill if it reaches the upper chamber.

Dr. Hutton, speaking at the Broadway Baptist Church in this city, said this year's gains for law enforcement in the Rhode Island House offer fine encouragement for continued effort in behalf of prohibition.

With the announcement of the progress of the big women's enforcement movement, which is headed by Mrs. Harvey J. Flint, comes a statement from John S. Murdock, on assuming the duties of the United States district attorney here, that he "will administer this office as the interests of any client." He invites a committee, which opposed his appointment and which is supposedly continued to observe his conduct in office, to give his work the closest scrutiny.

COTTON MEN'S GROUP PLANS EXPANSION

Manufacturers' Association Lists Regional Meetings

Plans for the expansion of the membership and activities of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers throughout New England were announced today by W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, chairman of the general committee.

Regional groups have been appointed to represent seven states and these committees are now at work making surveys of the situation in their several communities. All will report to the general committee and a statement of progress made will be presented at the spring meeting of the association, April 16, at the Copley-Plaza.

Four of the regional groups will meet this week. The southeastern Massachusetts committee of which James O. Thompson Jr. of the New Bedford Mills is chairman, will meet tomorrow at the headquarters of the association in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building. The New York committee, headed by Harold C. Whitman of the Esmond Mills will be in session at that city tomorrow.

Charles E. Inches of the Nyanza Mills, who is head of the Boston and vicinity group, has called a meeting for Thursday. The New Hampshire and northeastern Massachusetts committee, Walter Whipple of the Nashua Manufacturing Company chairman, will have a luncheon meeting Friday at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

BACK BAY DISTRICT GAINS NEW RECRUIT

Huntington Avenue Improvement Association Revives

About 100 business men and women who were formerly connected with the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association will meet at the Hotel Minerva this evening and complete a reorganization of the association which from 10 to 15 years ago did much to bring this connecting thoroughfare to the foreground as a business district.

Moses H. Gulesian, who has been president of the association for many years, and George Demeter of the Hotel Minerva, have been active in formulating plans for the revival.

It is expected that the suggestion of the Boylston Street Association for the formation of an inter-association supervising organization for the interests of the Back Bay section will be received favorably and delegates appointed for a conference on Monday March 29.

That the Massachusetts Avenue Improvement and the Newbury Street Improvement Associations will also send delegates favorably instructed to the conference is also anticipated.

SPRINGFIELD UNIONS PROPOSE WAGE ADVANCE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 15 (Special)—Revision of the wage scales in the building trades upward to a point comparable with the scale paid similar crafts in Boston is being considered by the labor unions here.

Contracts come up for renewal the first of next month and with the exception of the plumbers and the bricklayers it is understood that there will be a demand made for increases from $1.12½ cents an hour to $1.25 an hour by the other crafts. The bricklayers are already receiving $1.37½ an hour and the plumbers have agreed to continue at the prevailing minimum wage of $1.12½ an hour.

NEW SCHOOLHOUSE VOTED

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 15 (Special)—A new school building in Meridan Street, to cost $140,000, was voted in the annual business session of the town Saturday afternoon by a majority of but six votes.

RUSSIAN SEES BRITISH CHANGE

French, It Is Asserted, Are Now More Friendly Than Their Neighbors

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence) — Christian Rakovsky, Soviet Ambassador to France, recently delivered a report on the present international position of the Soviet Union in the course of a public speech here.

Mr. Rakovsky drew a contrast between the year 1924, when such important powers as England, France and Italy recognized the Soviet Union, and 1925, when no appreciable progress was made in adjusting the relations between Russia and the European powers. He ascribed this contrast to the emergence of a Conservative Government in England, strongly hostile to agreement with Russia on the terms which had been sanctioned by the previous Labor Government.

Rusian Policy a British Issue

Mr. Rakovsky attributed much of the coldness of the attitude of the present British Government toward Russia to the fact that Russian policy has become an issue in British internal politics as between the Conservative and Labor parties. "The hope of reaching an agreement with England after the last parliamentary election was in vain," he said. "There were times when we were on the verge of a break."

The anti-Soviet policy of England, according to Mr. Rakovsky, had its influence on the policies of other countries. The London banks limited their credits to Russia and pressed the adoption of a similar policy upon the financial institutions of other countries.

The Locarno Pact

Mr. Rakovsky was somewhat more moderate than other Soviet diplomats in discussing the Locarno Pact, which, he declared, represented not a definite anti-Soviet combination, but only the potential beginning of such a combination. He expressed himself optimistically about the diplomatic prospects of the Soviet Union in 1926, predicting an early resumption of diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Belgium. In this connection he mentioned the growth of Soviet trade, especially with England, France and America.

Mr. Rakovsky declared that the Soviet Government is prepared to offer France a debt settlement along the lines of the proposed agreement with England, which broke down with the fall of the Labor Government. France's attitude after the Locarno Pact, he asserted, provides a favorable atmosphere for Soviet-French discussions, and he mentioned as helpful factors in the successful prosecution of the negotiations France's desire to be insured against isolation, the prevalence of a pacifist mood among the French middle classes and France's need for a market for its industrial products.

Commenting on the fact that, in contrast to the situation which existed two years ago, France now seemed friendlier than England to the Soviet Union, Mr. Rakovsky observed: "Formerly the route of our negotiations led through London to Paris. Now it leads through Paris to London."

She: "How I wish for spring to come."

He: "Are you so fond of the buds and tulips?"

She: "Not so much, but I am so tired of my winter clothes."

"Eat your rice pudding, dear."

"Mother, I don't care for rice pudding."

"Well, dear, just pretend you like it."

"No, Mother: suppose I just pretend I'm eating it?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Russian dancing, as far as we are able to judge from our knowledge of vaudeville, consists in folding one's arms in front of one and running while sitting down. —*Wisconsin Octopus.*

"I suppose there are many problems which Polar explorers seek to solve?"

"Yes," replied the intrepid traveler, "a great many."

"What do you consider the most important?"

"Getting back."—*Pearson's.*

One in the audience: "Why does she close her eyes when she sings?"

Another: "Perhaps she has a tender heart."

"I don't quite understand."

"Maybe she can't bear to see our discomfort."—*Answers.*

The most encouraging achievement of our times has been the diverting of gold braid from the army and navy to the uniforms of our hotel doorkeepers.—*Life.*

Inventor: "I have here a safe which cannot be opened."

Patent Attorney: "Let's see; what is the idea back of it?"

Inventor: "I have combined the Pullman window and a sardine can, retaining the best features of both."

45-MILE SPEED LIMIT BACKED

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 12 (AP) —Declaring there is no reason for automobiles which run more than 45 miles an hour, J. R. Fowler, Florida's representative to the National Conference of Street and Highway Safety to be held at Washington soon, will seek a national law forbidding the manufacture of cars that attain a greater speed.

Producing Results *in the* World's Greatest Market

IN the rich, responsive New York market, where the sales opportunities for advertisers are greater than in any other market in the world, The New York Sun produces exceptional results for advertisers:

Because it is read by people with purchasing impulse and purchasing power.

Because it is a home newspaper and reaches all members of the family.

Because its readers have confidence in the news and advertising which it publishes.

For eight consecutive months advertisers have used more space in The Sun than in any other New York evening newspaper.

In February The Sun published 1,241,782 lines of advertising—leading the second New York evening newspaper by 52,090 lines.

The Sun's gain in February 1926 compared with February 1925—a gain of 222,796 lines—was larger than the gain of any other New York newspaper, seven-day morning as well as six-day evening. It exceeded the combined gains of all the other New York evening newspapers by 20,464 lines.

[*The Sun is first in advertising among the evening newspapers of New York because it is first in its ability to produce results.*]

The Sun

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RADIO

Detector and R. F. Grids Now Tuned by Same Unit

Dual Duty for Single Coil and Condenser Combined With Novel Detector Opens Up New Field for R. F. Experiments

When Volney Hurd told our group of experimenters that he had developed an idea for using the same coil and condenser for tuning the grid circuits of two tubes, we were somewhat skeptical. While this circuit is still somewhat in the experimental stage, this double-tuning idea, combined with a new method of detection, which does away with the detector B battery and the usual grid leak and condenser, would seem to have great possibilities.

The reasoning behind this circuit was evidently sound, since the results have been very satisfactory and the critical adjustments common to unusual circuits have been avoided. At present it is difficult to predict whether or not this circuit will prove superior to some others, but in the early tests it has proven to be quite selective, to have unusually pure tone quality, and on distance stations seems to have a tendency to override static noises. Reports from readers on results obtained with this circuit will be greatly appreciated.—Glenn H. Browning.

By VOLNEY D. HURD

When the Browning-Drake transformer was first introduced to the public a departure in radio circuit practice was made in that the readers were "let in," as it were, on a development still in its experimental stages. Thus the readers of this paper were three months ahead of any other group of radio readers and the world was made an auxiliary laboratory giving us detailed results that contributed to the final development of coil details, layout and general reaction of the public to the receiver. With this data in hand a set was developed that has swept the country with its popularity.

The writer has been experimenting with radio frequency amplification for several years and the first ideas on the circuit about to be discussed were put into laboratory practice some two years ago. It was decided that when something sufficiently different and interesting to show ultimate possibilities should have been developed to a stage where it could be fairly easily constructed by home builders that the readers of the Monitor should have an early opportunity to play with it.

We believe that the circuit under consideration covers the above requirements and are proceeding accordingly. When this work was first under way we read of J. T. Roffy, a California experimenter, carrying on some interesting experiments along almost identical lines. His circuit was called "The Hetro-Trans" and was named after the coupling coil unit he utilized. His circuit was dependent on the coil design he used and he was very courteous in exchanging ideas with the writer.

This circuit used little or no B battery in the plate of the detector and also used the double grid connection shown in the second and third tubes of the accompanying diagram. Mr. Roffy was working on the idea of an oscillating tube and its inherent power and recommended small power tubes in the so-called oscillatory circuit for the best results.

He used a single circuit connection, the set consisting of an oscillator, a detector and two stages of audio amplification of the transformer type then popular. The set was extremely critical to tune and handle and almost ideal antenna conditions seemed to be necessary in order to get good results. The set also proved to be a very bad radiator and evidently proved too critical, for Mr. Roffy's later designs did not include his system, although it did have the air supported coils incorporated in his early transformer which were certainly a long way ahead of the coil design of that time.

The writer was working along the idea that if a single inductance and tuning capacity could be made to do the work for two tubes that it would be a great help in the simplification of radio and should therefore prove to be particularly efficient. It was desired to keep regeneration out of the detector and at the same time to have a tube detector that would rectify as clearly as a crystal.

Of course it was most essential that a very efficient coil should be used in this circuit and when contact was made with Messrs. Browning and Drake that question was solved. During the development work of the B-D receiver this other work was temporarily stopped but was picked up again when this receiver had become established. The work was based on having, as the first receiver, two stages of tuned radio frequency, a tuned detector circuit and a good audio amplifier.

The experimental work pointed to the combination tuning as being most logically located in the detector-second stage R. F. circuits. This would then leave the first circuit clear which would be neutralized in some satisfactory method and aid in preventing radiation from mishandling the latter part of the receiver.

Now we know that the grid return of a radio-frequency set must go to A minus while that of a detector normally goes to A plus, although a C bias may be used. With the same inductance used in two ordinarily dissimilar circuits a problem was met which in solving proved to have double value. A novel detector application of the type that Mr. Roffy used was adopted, which made the grid return in the detector go to the same common point, A minus, as the grid return in the amplifier stage and permitted the same tuned inductance to be used. Sewall Cabot, a well-known engineer, has recently been utilizing this method of detection in a radio-frequency receiver.

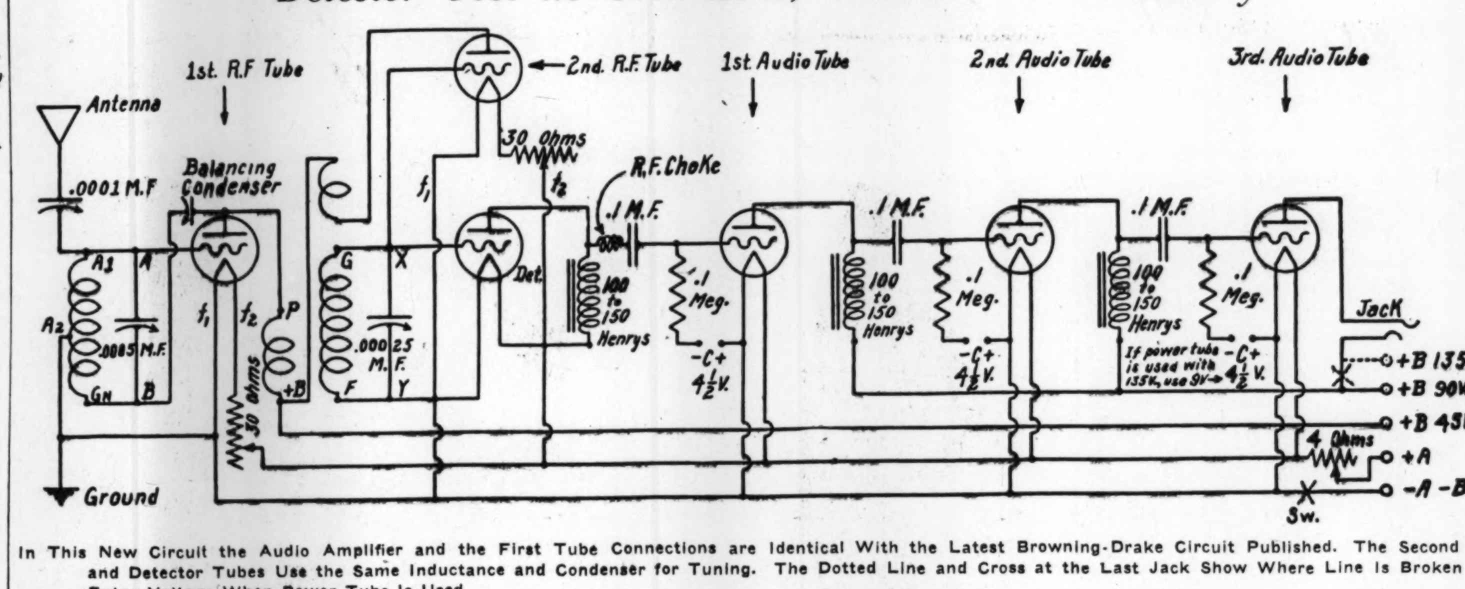
V. D. Landon in the last issue of Radio Broadcast uses a similar double grid connection in a radio-frequency stage which he calls "multiple regeneration." Of course regeneration is a most confusing issue, as it is present in all good radio-frequency amplifiers, but the writer feels that this extra tube, connected as it is, is really another stage of tuned radio-frequency rather than an additional regenerative feature.

Regeneration in the ordinary sense of the word is applied to a tube which has a definite output connection and which feeds back energy into the grid circuit in order to increase that output. In this circuit connection where a double grid is used there is no output to the extra tube other than the single coil in its plate circuit which, due to the simplicity desired, must be coupled to the grid circuit. This coupling is not carried out, however, for the purposes of regeneration and in fact the amount of amplification gained by this type of connection will be found to be just about equivalent to an extra stage of tuned radio-frequenty amplification applied in the usual manner.

The coupling of the detector tube with the R. F. tube gives a stabilizing effect which makes the circuit extremely easy to handle. This can hardly be said at present of the application by this method of an additional stage to a radio frequency tube. This whole system offers some interesting work in R. F. amplification and the writer feels that the surface has only been scratched. A point of decided interest in this work and one on which the writer has strongly believed that much interesting work may yet be done is the phase question.

Experiments using the primary of the R. F. transformer for a primary for both the first and second stages did not begin to give the sensitivity and balance that the separate primary does. This extra primary, for the purposes of experimentation, may be the tickler of the ordinary Browning-Drake receiver which is varied in order to ascertain the proper coupling value. It was proven that a difference in phase between the first tube output and the second tube output is necessary in order to make the circuit work as it should. The next article will continue this discussion. This present one should be saved, as reference will be made to the accompanying diagram in future discussions. For the reader's benefit he may make a larger copy of this present circuit if the paper is to be handed on.

Detector Uses no Grid Leak, Condenser or B Battery



In This New Circuit the Audio Amplifier and the First Tube Connections are Identical With the Latest Browning-Drake Circuit Published. The Second RF and Detector Tubes Use the Same Inductance and Condenser for Tuning. The Dotted Line and Cross at the Last Jack Show Where Line Is Broken for Extra Voltage When Power Tube Is Used.

In the Ship Lanes

ANOTHER motor ship appears to be determined upon definitely by the Swedish-American Line. Originally, it was planned to build the new ship as a sister to the Gripsholm, but more recent plans call for a longer vessel. The Gripsholm is 575 feet and the projected ship will be about 600 feet.

The Swedish Parliament is expected to approve a state loan providing one-half the construction costs, the remainder to be borne by the operating company, part of which will be derived by a loan from the shipyard building the ship. The Gripsholm has been found to operate more economically than steam driven craft, her Diesel engines requiring less oil than is consumed by other ships of the line, it is reported. G. Hilmer Lundbeck, American representative of the company, says that the Swedish Commerce Department has passed favorably upon the plans for the new ship.

Intercoastal Tonnage

Complete figures have been computed by the Panama Canal of the cargo tonnage moving between United States ports on the Atlantic and Pacific, over a period of five years. Such statistics have not been readily available in the past, and they are timely in the many analyses of the intercoastal trade being made by various interests and for diverse purposes.

In the following table, the mineral oil shipments have been separated from the general merchandise traffic, as the oil movement constitutes a business in itself, handled in special tank ships. The figures are in long tons (2240 pounds):

	Westbound	East bound (excl.oil)	Total (excl.oil)	Mineral oils eastbound
1921..	911,946	777,905	1,689,851	151,714
1922..	1,974,731	1,500,069	3,474,800	557,569
1923..	2,978,529	1,212,164	4,190,693	8,846,988
1924..	2,408,423	1,715,936	4,124,359	7,228,989
1925..	2,468,226	2,403,555	4,871,781	4,588,141

During this period, the per cent which intercoastal traffic bears to the total tonnage through the canal is as follows: 1921, 17.2; 1922, 29.4; 1923, 51.8; 1924, 43.8; 1925, 39.9.

Traffic Increasing

While the oil movement has dropped from its peak in 1923, and apears to have reached a normal total of approximately 4,000,000 tons a year, the general merchandise traffic shows a progressive upward turn. Many new lines are entering the business and the number of ships engaged in intercoastal trade can be noted from canal statistics.

During the calendar year 1925, transits by vessels in this business averaged 4½ a day, including tankships; excluding the tankships, the average was 2½ vessels a day. While the United States intercoastal trade represented only 40 per cent of the total tonnage in 1925, this does not mean that American ships carry only that proportion of the total traffic.

Analysis of countries of origin and destination show that approximately 75 per cent of the total westbound business originated on the east coast of North America and was carried to South America, the Far East and Australasia, in addition to that to United States ports. Of the eastward movement, about 60 per cent originated on the Pacific coast of North America and was destined to the east coast and to Europe, of which American vessels carried their share.

Kroonland Carries Freight

Package freight will hereafter be carried by the steamship Kroonland of the American Line, now engaged in the New York-Miami trade. The rate will be $2.50 to $3 a hundred pounds. Bulky freight cannot be carried by this ship because of the landing facilities at Miami.

White Star Uses Halifax

Halifax is expected to be the western terminus of the White Star-Dominion services, it is reported from Canada, the steamship Regina to stop at that port rather than at Portland, Me., on her next westward voyage. In addition to a reduction in the distance and time, with attendant fuel and wage reductions, there has not been a large volume of freight moving from Portland.

By using Halifax, or possibly St. John, N. B., it is thought that a larger cargo will be available. The Regina will sail from Halifax four days ahead of her scheduled departure from Portland, made possible by the shorter distance and alleged better facilities for cargo handling.

Where the Profits Go

Capital charges in shipping, as in rail operations and those of many manufacturing plants, form a relatively small proportion of the gross earnings. A set of statistics was recently compiled by the chairman of the Manchester Liners, Inc., operating between Manchester, England, and North American ports.

Of the 365 days in the year, the following number of days were set aside arbitrarily to cover certain expenses: 36 days freight earnings absorbed by port charges; 115 days by stevedoring; 41 days, wages; 19 days, provisions; 30 days, insurance and claims: 35 days, repairs, maintenance, commissions and brokerage; 58 days, fuel, and 26 days, depreciation at 5 per cent. This leaves five days for overhead expenses, management, taxation and interest on capital. The rates on wheat which this line earns amount to 10 cents a bushel carried 3000 miles across the Atlantic.

Liner Movements

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, March 18

SS Santa Luisa, Grace, West Coast South America.

SS Manchuria, Panama-Pacific, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

SS President Polk, Dollar, World Service.

SS Dominica, Furness Bermuda, West Indies Cruise.

SS Monterey, New York & Cuba Mail, Havana and Vera Cruz.

FROM SEATTLE

Tuesday, March 23

SS President McKinley, American-Oriental, Hong Kong and Manila.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Tuesday, March 23

SS President Hayes, Dollar, World Service. F. S.

Just Received
Browning-Drake Receivers
The NEW Five-Tube Resistance Coupled type—the latest development of the
BROWNING-DRAKE CORP.
KELVIN-WHITE CO.
112 State Street, Boston

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will be Found on Page 5B

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 16

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (291 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories, Aunt Ida. 8—Juvenile program under direction of Prof. C. M. Wright. 9—Studio program by CNRA orchestra under the direction of Mrs. Irvine Malcolm assisted by a mixed quartet featuring Irish airs. 11—Dance music.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

7 p. m.—Safety League talks. 7:15—Dinner hour from the Windsor. 8:30—Variety program by "La Parisienne Javelle Water": instrumental, vocal, humor. 10:30—Windsor dance orchestra.

CKCL, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)

7 to 12 p. m.—Musical specialties; talks; reports; dance orchestra and male quartet.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

5 p. m.—"Joe" Herlihy's Collegians. 5:45—Today's stock market and business news. 6—Events of the day. 6:05—George Joy and Nell Cantor in popular songs. 6:30—Talk, C. S. Bird. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Courtesy program. 8—From New York, male quartet. 8:30—Twins. 9—Hour of entertainment. 10—Musicale. 10:30—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (242 and 333 Meters)

6:25 p. m.—Market report. 6:30—Lenox ensemble. 6:45—Farm Flashes. 7:30—Educational course, second of a series in journalism to be given by Edward E. Whiting, of the Boston Herald, under the auspices of the Massachusetts University Extension Division. 8—Professional hockey game from Boston Arena between Boston Bruins and Montreal, announced by Frank Ryan. 10—Weather reports.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

5:15 p. m.—"The Twinkle Twinkle Story Teller." 5:30—Closing stocks. 7:45—Interesting talk by a Worcester Technology professor. 8—Concert program. 9—Entertainment hour direct from WEAF, New York. 10:30—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra from New York.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6 p. m.—Stock reports and news items. 6:30—Dinner program by Porter E. Potts' Van Curler orchestra, Schenectady, N. Y. 7:30—Address, "Organic Evolution." Part III, Prof. James W. Mavor, Union College. 7:45—Marine Band program from Washington. 8:30—Music from New York. 9:30—Half-hour program of harp selections by Melville Clark from Syracuse, N. Y. 10—"Grand Tour—London" from New York.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

4 to 12 p. m.—"Conserving Nature." by Katherine Dolbaer; Osborne Sisters, vocal duets; women's program under the auspices of the United Synagogue of America; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; dinner music; Vivian Sherwood, contralto; Columbia University French course; "Half Hours With American Composers," one of a series; male quartet; Twins; entertainment hour; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; Ross Gorman and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—Frank Dole "Boston Terriers." 7:30—United States Marine Band. 10—"London," the Grand Tour. 10:45—George Olsen's Pennsylvania orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

6 p. m.—Olcott Vail and his McAlpin String Ensemble. 6:30—Parody Orchestra. 7:30—Twin Oaks Orchestra. 7:45—Arthur West Sirens. 8—Pace Institute program. 9:15—Pen Lesson. 9:45—How to Drive an Automobile by Harry Rainess. 10:15—McAlpin News Editor. 10:30—Tango Orchestra. 11—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra. 12—McAlpin Entertainers.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Last-minute news flashes. 6:45—Fifteen-minute organ recital (request selections); Arthur Scott Brook. 7—Morton dinner music; Irish airs. 8—Ethel Rattay Fowler's fashion flashes 8:15—Plaza artists program; Cecile Steiner, violin; Margaret Irwin, pianist, assisted by Horace M. Burke, baritone. 9—Chalfonte-Haddon Dual Trio; special program. 10—Concert by Allegro Club of Ocean City, N. J. 10:30—Karl Bonawitz; popular and classic piano recital. 11—Dance orchestra, Eddie McKnight, director.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)

6 p. m.—Official weather forecast. 6:05—Monte Cross, "Oldtimer." 6:15—Nelson Maples and his SS. Leviathan Orchestra, direct from the Piccadilly Café. 6:45—United States Department of Agriculture, livestock and produce market reports. 7—Uncle Wip's Roll Call; Choir of the St Edmund Home. 8—Dramatic Reviews, by Elliott Lester, Dramatic Critic of WIP. 8:15—"Mother's Day Movement," a talk by Miss Anna Jarvis, founder. 10:30—Pagoda Orchestra; Charles Verna, director.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Instrumental trio, Stephen Knopf, director. 8—The Three Brothers. 8:25—The Theater Digest, by Abe Lipschutz. 8:35—Peter Ricci, operatic baritone; Helen Rowley, violinist. 9—Robert Fraser, gospel singer. 9:30—Esther Lawrence and her players. 10—Sam Gold, the murmuring baritone. 10:30—"Billy" Hays and his orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—"Show Shopping" by Leonard Hall, dramatic editor of the News. 7:10—Radio School of International Relations. 7:30—Concert by the United States Marine Band Orchestra; Capt. W. H. Santelmann, leader. 10:30—W. Spencer Tupman and his Mayflower Orchestra. 11:30—Organ recital by Otto F. Beck from Crandall's Tivoli Theater.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)

6 p. m.—Children's program. 6:30—Dinner orchestra. 7:30—Organ recital. 8—Musical program.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—News and market. 8:15—University of Pittsburgh address. Looking Inside the School, Talk No. V: "How the School Affects Character," by Albert J. Murphy, professor of religious education of the school of education of the University of Pittsburgh. 8:30—Sacred song half hour. 9—Tuesday musical Lenten program arranged by Winifred Perry, to be given from the First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, by Dr. Charles Heinroth, organist, and the quartet of the Third Presbyterian Church. The quartet will present "Messiah Victorious," by Hammond. 9:55—Time signals and weather forecast. 11:35—Concert from the Grand Theater, Pittsburgh.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

6:30 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music and specialties from WEAF, New York.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

7 p. m.—State Theater vaudeville and music. 8—Cleveland topics bridge program 8:30 to 10—"Twins" and entertainers from WEAF. 10—Studio ensemble. 10:30—Vincent Lopez Orchestra from WEAF. 11—Wormack's Singing Syncopators.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

6 to 11 p. m.—Dinner concert and specialties from WEAF, New York.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Stormfeltz-Loveley Entertainers. 9—"Michigan Night" from University Hall, Ann Arbor.

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (286 Meters)

6 to 7 p. m.—Dinner concert from studio; miscellaneous bulletins. 8:15—Band, Carl Hall Dewey, conductor; Mrs. Lucien Gervais, contralto; Werner A. Tapio, xylophone soloist; vocal and instrumental solos.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Children's Hour. 6—Talk on the Gorgas Memorial by Dr. H. D. Lees. 6:15—Dinner concert, Biley's Concert Orchestra. 7:30—Program by remote control from station WEAF, New York. 7:30—Twins. 8—Hour of music. 9:30—"Outdoors in Minnesota," Izaak Walton League. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Radio Drama, "A Step on the Stairs."

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)

7 to 8 p. m.—Trianon Duo, Grand Opera Trio, Genevieve Barry Burnham, in semi-classical operatic program; short talk on finance. 9 to 11—Trianon Orchestra. Dell Lampe; Woodlawn Theater Orchestra, Walter Kip; Oxford Girls; "Joe" Warner, characteristic songs; "Bob" Duffy, whispering baritone; Lou Sievers; in popular program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

6 p. m.—Supperbell program. Ford and Glenn. Today's markets; summary. General weekly topics; hogs and sheep; hog and sheep markets; pigskin and woolens. Talk: "Why do we have so many breeds of sheep?" E. B. Heaton, farm adviser, Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. Talk: "Market classification of sheep," Fred L. Petty, WLS farm and market editor. Talk: "The Flockmaster," Samuel R. Guard, director, Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. Round table discussion. 6:40—Ralph Emerson at the organ. 7—Lullaby time, Ford and Glenn. 7:15—Genevieve Brintnall, soprano; Allan Schirmer, baritone; Adele Godden, pianist, Northwestern University.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

7 p. m.—Historical appreciation of music, by Etelka Evans, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. 7:30—Piano memories by the request lady, Mary Louise Woszczek. 7:50—First in a series of four talks: "Why Go to College?" by Dean Frank W. Chandler, University of Cincinnati. 8—Old time review of the Burnt Corkers, comedians and instrumentalists, in a potpourri of wit and melodies of other days, featuring the male quartet, assisted by Gaylord, Anderson and Clarence Miller; Jouise John Johnen, interlocutor. 9—Concert program featuring orchestra, William C. Stoess, director. Replica of concert by Symphony Orchestra through Station WL, Oslo, Norway.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by Carl Zoeller's Melodists: Carl Zoeller, drums, director; thrift talk delivered by Prof. George T. Ragsdale of the Louisville Male High School; official central standard time announced.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

8 p. m.—De luxe concert. 10:45—Theater artists.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)

10 p. m.—Beasley Smith's orchestra.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545 Meters)

7 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast. Speaker under the auspices of the Good Roads Association of Greater Kansas City. The Tell-Me-a-Story Lady. The Trianon Ensemble. 11:45—Ted Weems' orchestra; Ben Bernie's orchestra.

WOS, Jefferson City, Mo. (441 Meters)

7 to 8 p. m.—Evening market hour, with live-stock questions and answers. From WOS Studio, Columbia, Mo. 8—An address by a member of the faculty of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri 8:10—Piano and violin recital by the pupils of Mr. Franklin B. Launer, piano, and Miss Helen Meyers, violin, Christian College.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—The Raleigh Quintet. 8—Band, under the direction of Professor Hiatt. 11—Corn Sugar Orchestra.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

4 p. m.—Market resume. 6—Hugo G. Heyn, xylophone; Emil B. Hoffman, piano. 6:50—Orchestra. 9—De luxe. 10:10—Radio review, conducted by Neal Jones, managing editor of the Omaha Daily News. 10:30—Herb Feierman and his orchestra of Omadala Dancing Academy. 12—Rialto (theater) Alarm, under auspices of the Omaha Bee.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—The Baker orchestra, dinner music. 8:30—Southern Methodist University School of Music in faculty recital. 11—The Majestic Theater orchestra, Lester Harris directing.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music by Chief Gonzales' orchestra. 7:30—Concert arranged by Mary Bowman and Grace Shields. 9:30—Carolyn Bell McFarland and assisting artists presenting violin, vocal and piano selections.

KPRC, Houston, Tex. (297 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Uncle Judd's Kiddies' hour, conducted by Uncle Judd's little girl, Miss Jessamine Lewis. 7:30—Ralph Park and his Casino orchestra. 8:30—Top o' Houston concert.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRR, Regina, Sask. (476 Meters)

8 p. m.—Kiddies' bedtime story by Aunt Jenny and studio concert program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (291 Meters)

8 p. m.—Address, "Brooding Young Chicks," to be given by V. S. Asmundsen, assistant professor of poultry husbandry, University of British Columbia. 10:30—Carbaret Belmont orchestra assisted by Miss Bebe Mullar, soprano.

KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (454 Meters)

6 to 11 p. m.—Children's period; courtesy program; "Jackie" Souder's Serenaders.

KJR, Seattle, Wash. (384 Meters)

6 to 10 p. m.—Varied musical program.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)

6 to 10 p. m.—Dinner concert; reports; vocal and instrumental selections; courtesy program.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)

8 p. m.—Special entertainment program. 9—Henry M. Hyde, "Wonders of the Sky." 9:10—Albert Peck Bates, basso; Joseph McIntyre, accompanist. 10—Dance music, Girvin-Deuel's California Collegians.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)

6:40 p. m.—Waldemar Lind and the States Orchestra. 7—Rudy Seiger's Orchestra. 8—Program by the Aeolian String Quartet, Harold Goetze director. 9—Program featuring the Mona Trio, and Gypsy and Marta, close harmony team. 10—Place Dance Orchestra, Gene James director.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

7 to 8 p. m.—Programs, Town Crier of the Night. 9—Courtesy program. 10—Ray West's Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.

KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (316 Meters)

8 to 9 p. m.—Concert, with Adolf Tandler Instrumental Group and other artists.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)

6 p. m.—Children's period. 7:30—Weekly talk on Dogs.

BAN AT IRAK LIFTED

WASHINGTON, March 15—The ban on the importation of radio equipment into Irak has been lifted, according to a consular report to the Department of Commerce from Bagdad. Purchasers of radio sets must register with the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, however, and obtain a permit from this authority before the set may be used.

MANHATTAN ELECTRICAL SUPPLY

Manhattan Electrical Supply reports net income of $487,326 after expense, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., for 1925, equal to $6.01 a share on 81,000 no-par shares, compared with $300,493, or $4.29 a share on 70,000 shares in 1924.

Complete Parts for
New Hurd Circuit
Sharpen Your Tuning With the Precise Variable .0001 Condenser
L-H RADIO AGENCY
Box 81, Back Bay Station
Boston, Mass.

GEO. E. JOHNS CO.
WHEELING, W VA.
"THE QUALITY SHOP"
Coats—Suits—Gowns
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The
Malvern Shop
French Kid Gloves
Direct from Grenoble, France
Prices $2.85, $3.65, $4.25
New Hosiery for Dress and Sport wear, different from the ordinary.
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RUSSELL, ETHEREDGE & PRITCHARD,
INCORPORATED
DRY GOODS
315 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

In compliance with the provisions as stated in Article Fourteenth of the will of the Late George Robert White, viz:

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH:—Whereas my sister Mary E. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out by immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous wills I [7] had provided for in remainder, and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston, the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the George Robert White Fund, and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees to consist of the Mayor, who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by the reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them for the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, I direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board most nearly correspond therewith. As this is a public charitable gift to the City of Boston, it is my intention that the [8] City shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management.

The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz. the Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Counsel, etc., and a suitable office or offices for the use of the trustees shall be provided for them by the City in the City Hall or elsewhere, in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund, properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the reasonable inspection of citizens, so that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the conduct of the business of the Fund. I direct that said income shall not be anticipated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be applied to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expense of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings: but that each work established under this gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying [9] it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund shall at any time become impaired, the income shall be allowed to accumulate until such impairment shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in most if not all of the daily newspapers of general circulation in Boston a full and comprehensive report, duly audited, and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number, setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in greater part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same [10] shall be subject to revaluations as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and when necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessees, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged, and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause or provision of the foregoing charitable gift should be found to be invalid in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few, if any, superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords to its citizens, yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future, and there are several public blessings among those afforded by other cities,—such as a zoological garden and handsome buildings therefor, an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public gatherings, etc.—which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving and technically within the general scope of the Trust as heretofore expressed. A use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention, which is that its income, accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should [11] be used only for important civic improvements.

I suggest that printed copies, in convenient pamphlet form of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the office of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall annually designate one of their number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the board any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the contract of perpetual care, as well as Article First of this my will, in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

The Trustees of the George Robert White Fund herewith submit the fourth report of the Fund for the eleven months—ending December 31, 1925.

CITY OF BOSTON—GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

Cash Statement—for 11 months—January 31, 1925 to December 31, 1925.
(to conform to City of Boston new fiscal year)

Cash on hand—January 31, 1925		$ 31,305.53

RECEIPTS

a/c Principal, From the Executors of Estate of George Robert White—on account Residuary Bequest		31,742.57
From Rents, etc. (including Taxes, etc., paid by Lessees)	$376,059.13	
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits	24,214.81	400,273.94
		$463,322.04

PAYMENTS

a/c Health Unit No. 2, For Estates 75/79 Paris St., 15/29 Emmons St. and 1/9 Paris Court, East Boston, etc.		$ 66,908.00
Sundry Payments a/c Construction		87,878.56
		154,786.56
a/c Health Unit No. 3, For Estates 133/135 Dorchester St., 453/461 W. Fourth St. and 282/284 Gold St., South Boston		68,000.00
For Operating Expenses of the Fund	$ 38,554.06	
Taxes	148,185.00	186,739.06
Cash on Hand—December 31, 1925		53,796.42
		$463,322.04

Income Statement—January 31, 1925 to December 31, 1925.

Income Received; From Rents	$237,338.23	
Interest on Alterations	3,589.35	
Interest on Additional Valuations	2,097.37	
Interest on Construction	12,648.90	
Interest on Betterments	121.66	
Total Rents, etc		$255,796.01
Taxes	117,740.12	
Water	106.49	
Insurance	936.76	
Miscellaneous	43.75	
Fire Losses	1,436.00	
Total Taxes, etc		120,263.12
		$376,059.13
Interest on Securities and Deposits		24,214.81
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$400,273.94

Expenses Paid: For Pay Roll	$ 3,190.00	
Supplies	95.36	
Gas	34.93	
Electric Light and Power	544.90	
Fuel	908.70	
Reparis	1,281.71	
Water	188.32	
Miscellaneous	269.70	
Insurance	10,370.48	
Office Expenses	20,233.96	
Fire Losses	1,436.00	
Total Operating Expenses	38,554.06	
Taxes	148,185.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES		$186,739.06
NET INCOME		$213,534.88

INCOME ACCOUNT

Net Income for the year to January 31, 1923		$184,763.89
Net Income for the year to January 31, 1924		211,564.22
Net Income for the year to January 31, 1925		248,970.11
Net Income for 11 months to Dec. 31, 1925 (12 mos. Taxes paid)		213,534.88
Total Net Income to December 31, 1925		$858,833.10
Cost of Health Unit No. 1, No. Margin Street and Baldwin Place—Charged to Income, viz.: Land	$103,750.00	
Building	313,043.77	416,793.77
As reported on Trial Balance of December 31, 1925		$442,039.33

PRINCIPAL—DECEMBER 31, 1925.

Real Estate	$4,922,400.00
Securities	322,631.52
Cash	33,215.53
	$5,278,247.05

INCOME—DECEMBER 31, 1925.

Health Unit No. 2—Land	$ 66,908.00
a/c Building	87,878.56
Health Unit No. 3—Land	68,000.00
Total expended—to date	$222,786.56
Securities	198,671.88
Cash	20,580.89
	$442,039.33

REAL ESTATE—DECEMBER 31, 1925.

ESTATE	Book Cost (at Executors Inventory)	Assessors (1925 Valuation)
138-140 Boylston Street	$182,000	$240,000
146-148 Boylston Street	192,000	265,000
190-192 Boylston Street	180,000	215,000
194-200 Boylston Street	400,000	450,000
478-480 Boylston Street	108,200	133,500
482-488 Boylston Street	223,200	271,500
77-81 State Street	125,000	135,000
151-153 Tremont Street	800,000	940,000
154-155 Tremont Street	650,000	765,000
157 Tremont Street	388,000	450,000
181 Tremont Street	370,000	440,000
515-521 Washington Street	770,000	850,000
523-527 Washington Street	485,000	530,000
Land—Corner Brookline and Longwood Aves	49,000	56,000
	$4,922,400	$5,741,000

SECURITIES—DECEMBER 31, 1925.

a/c Principal	Book Cost
$180,000 U. S. Treasury 4½% Certificates due Dec. 15, 1927	$180,112.52
140,000 City of Boston 3½'s due June 1, 1934	133,026.00
10,000 City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1935	9,493.00
$330,000	$322,631.52
a/c Income	
$150,000 U. S. Treasury 4¼% Certificates due Sept. 15, 1926	$149,578.13
50,000 U. S. Govt. 4¼% 3d Liberty Bonds due Sept. 15, 1928	49,093.75
$200,000	$198,671.88

TRIAL BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1925.

Real Estate		$4,922,400.00	Principal	$5,278,247.05
Securities, a/c Principal		322,631.52	Income	442,039.33
a/c Income		198,671.88		
Health Unit No. 2, Land		66,908.00		
Building		87,878.56		
Health Unit No. 3, Land		68,000.00		
Cash a/c Principal	$33,215.53			
Income	20,580.89	53,796.42		
		$5,720,286.38		$5,720,286.38

MALCOLM E. NICHOLS, Mayor
CHARLES G. KEENE, President of the City Council
RUPERT S. CARVEN, City Auditor
ROLAND W. BOYDEN, President of the Chamber of Commerce
GEO. R. NUTTER, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston

TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

Then personally appeared the above named Trustees, who made oath to the foregoing statement being true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

PAUL H. KEATING, Notary Public.

Boston, March 11th, 1926.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have audited the books and accounts of the GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND, for the 11 months ending December 31, 1925. We have ascertained that all income receivable has been accounted for; that all expenditures have been authorized and approved; that all bonds held as investments on December 31, 1925 are recorded at cost, and have been produced to us, and that the cash balances of the Fund at said date have been confirmed to us by the depositary banks. The real estate held by the Trustees is shown in the accounts of the Fund in accordance with the values stated in the Inventory of the Executors, under the will of George Robert White, a certified copy of which was produced to us, and we have ascertained that the buildings thereon are fully insured, as required under said will.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing statement of the Fund's accounts correctly summarizes the Trustees' transactions for the 11 months ending December 31, 1925, and exhibits the financial condition of the Fund as of that date.

PATTERSON, TEELE & DENNIS, Accountants and Auditors.

1 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
March 9th, 1926.

In the expenditure of the net income of the Fund "for creating works of public utility and beauty" the Trustees have adopted a policy of establishing health units in various sections of the city—in the hope of being able, by proper instruction, to better the living conditions and health of the communities in the congested districts.

Conferences have been held with the various health agencies and welfare workers of the city in an endeavor to have the policy of the Trustees made beneficial and constructive and also to insure the establishment of the health units in such locations as will best serve "for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston."

In conformity therewith, the first health unit has been established on North Margin Street and Baldwin Place; having been turned over—on its completion, November 1, 1924—to the Health Department of the City, for its care and maintenance, in accordance with the terms of the will. The second health unit is to be established at Paris and Emmons Streets in East Boston; the building measuring about 50'x85' is being erected on a lot of land having an area of about 13,000 square feet—thus providing a health unit with accommodations and equipment fully adequate to the requirements of the people of the district and also an open air park for use in connection therewith. It is the hope of the Trustees to have the building completed in June of the present year.

The third health unit is to be established in South Boston on the lot of land—comprising 12,570 square feet—bounded by Dorchester, West Fourth and Gold Streets. Plans of the new building are now in process of preparation.

Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor, served as Trustee to January 4, 1926.

James T. Moriarty, President of the City Council, served as Trustee to January 4, 1926.

GEORGE E. PHELAN, Manager.

PAPAL DELEGATE REACHES MEXICO

Roman Catholics of Two States Petition Revision of Constitution

MEXICO CITY, March 15 (Special)—Roman Catholics in Mexico are making a determined effort to have anti-Catholic laws of the Constitution of 1917 revised. In the states of Puebla and Vera Cruz they have already sent petitions to Congress asserting that laws in Mexico in "persecution" of the Roman Catholic represent action by only a fraction of the Mexican people which took advantage of military power.

The petitions aver that the anti-Catholic laws attack rights of race, paternity and citizenship, and that the Constitution deprives the ministers of all cults of their natural civic, political and human rights, rendering difficult the existence of ministers and churches.

The organization of Roman Catholics is nation-wide, working avidly for the return of church privileges. Not satisfied with opposing the Government, the Roman Catholic organization is reported as bitter against Protestants, Masons and foreigners whom they believe were favored and protected by the Government. The position of Protestants and foreigners is reported as unpleasant in the interior towns.

Religious trouble continued to be reported from the interior, though in Mexico City normal conditions were approximated. It is reported from Papantla, Vera Cruz, that the home of the Bishop Principal of the church has been closed there, owing to protest of Roman Catholics at the expulsion from the state of the Bishop of Papantla.

While church excitement was subsiding, the new papal delegate, Caraúna, arrived, partly unannounced here, undoubtedly to try to better the situation. He is the first papal delegate since Monsigneur Fillippi was expelled by President Obregon.

MEXICO CITY, March 15 (AP) — The Department of the Interior announces that thus far 202 foreign ministers have been expelled from Mexico under the constitutional requirement that only native-born ministers may officiate in church services. A majority of those expelled were Roman Catholics. The announcement of the Department of the Interior does not give the number of ministers of other denominations expelled.

Mexican Consulate Attorney Cites "Domination" by Church

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—American misunderstanding of the present clashes of the Mexican Government and the Roman Catholic church in that country is inevitable, Charles A. Frueauff, attorney for the Mexican consulate, said upon his return from Mexico, because in this country "we have never had one church dominating the country."

In Mexico, Mr. Frueauff talked at length with President Calles and members of the Cabinet.

"There is but one principal church in Mexico," he said. "That church has persistently taught that all Government enactments must first be approved by the church before they are binding on the people. In this way the clergy has influenced a large part of the populace so that they would retard and at times upset progressive plans that threaten to unseat the church as the dominant power in the country.

"Hence when the Government, in fulfillment of its obligations, enforces laws that prevent interference of the church in political matters, the cry of religious persecution, started by the clergy, becomes prevalent. Many American people are apt to be misled into believing it is really religious persecution."

What They are Saying.

RAMSAY MacDONALD: "Slang is one of the most certain signs of decadent minds, the resort of the lazy and slovenly."

JANE ADDAMS: "We say that we believe in brotherly love, in international co-operation and good will—and these are very good words; but we need something beyond words."

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM: "We have no right to talk of our leadership in the field of international arbitration so long as we have so many strings attached to our participation in world affairs."

ALPHEUS GEER: "Seemingly incorrigible criminals become eager and unswerving followers of a law-abiding code when they are shown a sure way out of the depths."

MAJ.-GEN. J. F. O'RYAN: "The outstanding lesson of the World War is the need for an orderly world organized for the maintenance of peace."

FRANK A. GOODWIN: "You can't get any better government than you insist upon."

RANDALL J. CONDON: "Teach reading, writing and arithmetic, but not as fundamental—except as in the learning one is taught to read fine things, to write beautiful thoughts, and to know that in the fundamentals of life the sum of one's happiness cannot be obtained by subtracting from others."

EDUCATION USES RADIO IN MEXICO

Government Also Plans to Put Lectures on the Air in Indian Languages

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 11 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. J. M. Puig Casarano, Secretary of Public Instruction in the Republic of Mexico, has organized a campaign for the propagation of education by radio, according to Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the Missouri University School of Journalism, who has just returned from giving a series of lectures at the National University of Mexico.

Radio station CZE, owned and operated by the National University, will be used by Dr. Casarano in his educational campaign. The station operates on a wavelength of 350 meters.

At 8 o'clock each evening 10-minute talks are radiocast in the simplest Spanish, taking up cultural themes of all kinds. These talks are made by faculty members of the various divisions and departments of the National University and by outside lecturers who collaborate in the radio educational program. Musical concerts are also a feature of the evening programs.

To Arouse Interest

The purpose of the radio talks is to stir up interest in education, not to give in themselves any sort of an education. Those who become interested in knowledge and culture, through hearing the radio talks, are encouraged to attend one of the several governmental schools or the special conferences for higher study which are given from time to time.

Topics which are discussed in the radio talks are such as the following: "Pictorial Art," "The Indigenous Tribes in Mexico—How and Where They Live," "Natural Hygiene in Rural Villages" and "Our Archæological Riches."

The efforts of Dr. Casarano and the Department of Education to bring out a widespread interest in educational matters have been met with enthusiasm and co-operation on the part of all concerned. The following institutions have collaborated to date: National School of Fine Arts, Direction of Biological Students, Direction of Agriculture and Animal Industry, Department of Public Health, Department of Anthropology and the National School for Teachers.

Many Organizations Assist

Music for the radio concerts is being furnished on Wednesday and Saturday nights by such institutions as the National School of Music, the Popular Night Conservatory of Music, Chopin Academy of Piano, Free Conservatory, Technical Direction of Solfeo and Orfeon, Academy "J. S. Black," Italy Academy of Song, National School of the Blind.

Plans are under way to have radio lectures given in several of the native Indian languages of Mexico. Those that will be used are the Zapoteca, Miexteca, Maya, Otomi and Matlaltzinca, because these are the languages used in the zones where there are receiving sets. This phase of the work is under the direction of Miss Maria Luisa Ross.

Radio Station CZE at Mexico City is heard by many listeners in the United States. If the owner of a receiving set is interested, he may obtain from the Mexican Department of Education, Mexico City, a free fortnightly radio bulletin.

RECOGNITION SOUGHT OF MEXICAN RIGHTS

Chicago Conference Includes Members of Congress

CHICAGO, March 15 (AP)—The Emergency Foreign Policy Conference, including four senators and 10 representatives of three parties, issued a statement here calling upon the State Department to recognize Mexican sovereignty over property rights, including those to oil.

The conference is headed by John M. Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of Washington is one of the members. George Stewart Jr., New York author, a captain in the World War, is another.

"The conference advocates the following United States policy toward Mexico, provided only that the Mexican Government practices no discrimination between the nationals of different foreign powers: The right of Mexico to exercise complete sovereignty over all property rights, within her territorial limits, including ownership of land, sub-surface rights to oil and minerals, and all other natural resources shall at all times be recognized. . . . This is no greater right than the United States claims and exercises over the same and other property rights within the territorial limits of the United States."

The statement adds that no evidence has been adduced that discrimination between the nationals of foreign powers would result from the Mexican policy.

The conference includes Senators Lynn J. Frazier (R.), North Dakota; Robert B. Howell (R.), Nebraska; Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Montana; Hendrik Shipstead (F.-L.), Minnesota; John M. Evans (D.), Representative from Montana; the Rev. John A. Ryan, Roman Catholic clergyman, Washington; Capt. Paxton Hibben, New York, and William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists.

SENATE WOULD BUY LINCOLN COLLECTION

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Purchase by the Federal Government of the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics now housed in the unpretentious building here is proposed in a bill passed by the Senate. The measure now goes to the House.

In urging immediate action on the bill, Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, its author, said Henry Ford had sought to purchase the collection and that the Illinois State Legislature had the matter under consideration.

French Hope to Make of Beirut a Second Cannes

Once Cleopatra's City, Syrian Port Now Knows American and Russian Influence as Well as French

AS BEAUTIFUL as Cleopatra is this city that for a time was Cleopatra's own. Framed by purple sea and snow-capped mountains, Beirut is in springtime a veritable Eden of glorious coloring. From sky of deepest blue, the sun shines down with crystal clearness on gay red roofs and gorgeous flowering trees and shrubs. The verdant green of the surrounding foothills is varied by dark clumps of pines and cheerful red-roofed villages crowning each ridge and summit. Whole slopes are colored with great sheets of flowers.

The honey-like scent of the vines perfumes the air and their foliage glistens transparently in the clear light. Plantations of bananas and oranges extend across the little plain where St. George slew the dragon and cast him down a well. And southwards toward Sidon, a vast gray-green olive grove 'twixt sea and mountain is carpeted with anemones and cyclamens.

One day, with her present troubles ended, this fair city of the East will be famous as a resort. The French are fully alive to her charm, and for some time past have been taking steps to make her a second Cannes.

The streets and bazaars of the city are picturesque and full of interest, save where the French have razed large areas to make room for wide boulevards. The jostling crowds are for the most part handsome folk, smiling and friendly in their ways.

The Bedouin Poses

At every street corner tempting confections are hawked on trays mounted on tripod legs, ranging from ring-shaped sesame cakes to delicious-looking flaky trifles drenched in sirup. Letter-writers and itinerant photographers there are in plenty, but not so many beggars as in other cities of the East. To watch the photographer's victim being posed is as joyous an entertainment as one could wish. A cloth is hung upon some convenient wall, usually with a large Persian design of female-headed serpents and lions with bristling manes. The victim—often a Bedouin from the Syrian Desert—braces his shoulders and the back of his head against the wall and looks. A victim of the Inquisition could hardly have looked more upset! Then, the moment over, with an air of great bravado, he as often as not asks for his portrait straight out of the camera.

Go where you will, the streets are full of life and incident. In the wider thoroughfares camels with enormous bags of grain from the Hauran stride by with jingling bells, threading their way with lofty unconcern among clattering trams and swift-moving cars. Down in the harbor, merchandise is unloaded from the steamers in brightly colored boats, amidst much shouting, by longshoremen in baggy Turkish trousers and broad bright sashes.

Water-Side Cafés

Along the shore, bathing places alternate with delightful cafés built out on piles over the sea. And those visitors who know Beirut well always take their meals at one or other of these cafés instead of at a hotel. For there, while you eat good French-cooked food to the strains of excellent music played by Russian refugees, there is an interesting and cosmopolitan crowd to watch. In the early evening well-to-do Syrians and Egyptian visitors foregather there; with their fingers they help themselves from a large aray of tempting trifles, ranging from cucumber to pistachio nuts, olives to radishes and hard-boiled eggs.

If you lunch at one of these seashore cafés, you can ofttimes watch mussel-divers at their work beneath the clear water, cutting the shellfish in bunches from the rocks. Each has his basket, which he leaves floating at the surface with a gourd attached to its handle to keep it the right way up. Sometimes the mussel-seeker also has a paraffin tin (that article of many uses!) with a piece of glass set in the botton, through which to survey the sea-floor before he dives.

American Influence Strong

In Beirut, a typical city of the East though she is, American influence is very strong. Not only have a large number of her more educated men passed through the American University founded there in 1866—lawyers, dentists and Government servants in all the countries of the Nearer East claim Beirut University as their Alma Mater with the keenest pride—but to visit America has been for long a cherished ambition among the Syrians. In their independence and love of roaming, the Syrians of the coast towns seem to preserve the hardihood and trading instincts of their seafaring ancestors, the Phœnicians. And these emigrants, returning as they do in large numbers to their homes, bring back with them a strong leaning toward American ideals and customs.

Of the history of Beirut volumes could be written; it was a city of importance in those far-off days when the Pharaohs of Egypt held Syria to tribute. But of perhaps greater interest at the present moment is the memory of the great Druse leader, Fakhr ed-Din, who at the end of the sixteenth century defied the Turks, and, with the help of the Venetians, at that time a hardy seafaring people, set up an independent principality. An able leader and enlightened man, Fakhr ed-Din devoted himself to the fostering of trade. The great forests of pines to the south of Beirut are lasting memorials of his energy and wisdom; for they were planted by him to stay the encroachment of the sand-dunes that were sweeping in from the sea.

PARIS — John Wanamaker — NEW YORK

Formerly A. T. Stewart

Navy Blue Twill
Collar and Pockets piped with silver kidskin, $59.50.

Copy of BERNARD
in navy blue wool crepe with taffeta, $98.

Black Reps
new Ascot tie and trimmings of black caracul, $245

Copy of CHERUIT
in navy blue, beige or gray twill, $79.50.

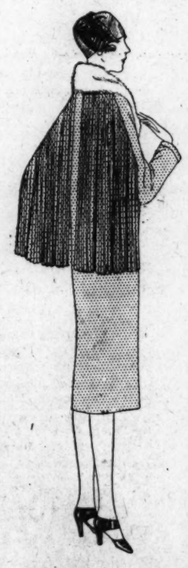
Copy of JENNY
in navy blue taffeta with Summer ermine, $250.

Copy of PAQUIN
in black flat crepe with kit fox, $395.

Copy of VIONNET
in black-and-white checked tweed, $79.50.

Beige Twill
with the new small collar of brown-dyed fitch, $65.

Imported Tweed
trimmings and belt of simulated lizard, $135.



Copy of JENNY
in black twill with collar of white ermine, $145.

Black Crepe Roma
with border of black-dyed flying squirrel, $155.

Paris has Endorsed and Wanamaker's Presents

THE STRAIGHT-LINE COAT
THE CAPE COAT
THE CAPE

THIS collection fairly breathes Paris!—for these coats introduce the new ideas of the great Paris Houses. Paris still considers the *slender* silhouette—often achieved by very subtle and most difficult cutting—the *chic* silhouette. But, although she limits the Mode she has given it an elasticity that makes all manner of new things possible—and, as a result, the coats may be very simple—or as elaborate as one chooses.

Every important phase of the new Mode is presented—some of the coats are duplicates of Paris models, in materials and colors as well as in silhouettes and details.

The TROTTEUR COAT

From the very simple double-breasted coat in fine twill and the coat with scalloped cape after CHERUIT (this, too, is of twill) *to* the fur-trimmed kashmir coat, or the smartest cape of the moment, a copy of BERNARD.

The TRAVEL COAT

From the man-tailored coats of distinctive tweeds and the cape coat in the smart black-and-white checked woolen made famous by CHANEL *to* the new leather-trimmed coats.

The AFTERNOON COAT

For formal daytime engagements—luncheon at the smart restaurants, the matinee or tea. Exquisite one-of-a-kind fashions in the most gracious of all materials—silk. From the satin coat with the tiered cape of the CALLOT SOEURS *to* the reproduction of JENNY'S navy blue taffeta coat stitched in beige, or an excellent copy in black flat crepe of PAQUIN'S coat with the softly gathered fullness placed very low in the back. And we wish also to emphasize the importance of the new coats of fine wool reps and the SHEER silk crepes.

SPECIALIZED GROUPS *at* $39.50 *to* $98

INDIVIDUAL COATS *at* $125 *to* $395

The Women's Fashion Salon, Second Floor, Old Building.

Art News and Comment

The Art of Robert P. Bevan

By FRANK RUTTER

London, Feb. 2

A MEMORIAL exhibition of paintings by Robert P. Bevan was recently opened at the Goupil Gallery, 5 Regent Street, and this assemblage of his works, now brought together for the first time, will inevitably rouse increased respect for an artist whose pictures, by reason of their very merits, were apt to be overlooked, or at least insufficiently appreciated, when shown in large mixed exhibitions.

For Bevan was essentially a quiet, serious painter. There was never anything sensational either in his subjects or in his style of painting, and therefore his pictures seemed to lack that arresting quality which momentarily catches the eye and obtains an admiration that time may not justify. A painting by Bevan never shouted for attention, but, on the other hand, when attention was given to it, it held the spectator and unfolded its charms gradually, becoming increasingly attractive the longer it was studied. So often we tardily discover that the pictures best to live with are those which nearly escaped our notice.

"One must believe in simplicity, in what is simple," says Goethe, "if one wants to go the right way. This, however, is not granted to every one; we are born in an artificial state, and it is far easier to make it more artificial still than to return to what is simple."

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Apply this profound saying to painting, and we are some way toward understanding the secret charm in the art of Robert Bevan. Bevan believed in simplicity, he was profoundly moved by the simple things of life, and found in the commonplace patterns of absorbing interest and unending significance. He wanted no better subjects than a country lane, a farmhouse with its outbuildings, a city street with its buildings and traffic, and he sought to return to an ever more simple and less artificial way of painting these simple things that he loved.

Born in Sussex and educated at Winchester, Robert Bevan was a thorough Englishman, but an Englishman whose intellect was broadened by long experience of foreign travel. He received his art training in Paris, where he arrived in the early eighties, a period when a slight reaction against impressionism was beginning to make itself felt, though the analysis of color still occupied the attention of the majority of young art students. Bevan also was at first fascinated by problems of color, and in one of his earlier paintings he shows us how to paint a white horse in sunlight; truly it is impossible to use a speck of pure white, but that the effect of white—in relation to the other colors employed—can be obtained by the use of pinks, pale blues, heliotropes and a variety of other light tints. While he never lost his interest in light and color, Bevan gradually discovered that the minute analysis of color tended to make painting more and more complicated, and his passion for simplicity soon drove him to discard divisionist practices in favor of a broader and simpler method of handling pigment. He may have been influenced in this direction by a powerful personality with whom he came in contact.

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Of recent years many English painters have had the name of Gauguin glibly on their lips, but Robert Bevan was almost the only one who knew Gauguin intimately and worked with him at Pont-Avon in Brittany during the later 'eighties. Yet nobody who knows his work would imagine that Bevan was influenced by Gauguin, and the fact that the pictures of the former show so little trace of his acquaintance with the latter is a proof of the sturdy independence and true originality of Bevan's art. Beyond a certain parallelism in the technical methods adopted, there is nothing in common between a Bevan and a Gauguin. We can trace certain superficial resemblances in their points of view, but the mentality of each painter is utterly different.

Accepting the palette of the impressionists as a fait accompli, Bevan steadily simplified his rendering of his subjects and gave emphasis and definition to his design by accentuating contours and linear structure. There was no sudden change in his style, but an orderly and leisurely advance toward an ever-increasing simplicity. Returning to London in the early years of the present century, Bevan found an outlet for his country-bred love of horses in painting the last vestiges of London's horse traffic.

In his series of pictures of cabyards, equine marts and auction-rings, and of surviving "hansoms" in the streets, Bevan made himself the recorder of aspects of London which have now completely disappeared, and in point of subject these paintings in addition to their artistic merit will always have a value as genuine historical documents. Had he been content to repeat indefinitely, Bevan might have secured an easy popularity by continuing to produce these subjects, but having made his record of London, Bevan returned to the painting of rural scenes. He painted a series of landscapes in Poland—the native land of his wife—and in his later years he worked a great deal in Devonshire, where he had a country cottage.

One of the founders of the London Group and a member of the New English Art Club, Bevan enjoyed the high esteem of many of his brother artists, but he was of too retiring a nature ever to court publicity and consequently his paintings, keenly appreciated by the few, have not yet become so widely known as they desirve to be. Alike in his inimitable paintings which chronicle the passing of the hansom-cab and in his later definitely decorative landscapes and street-scenes, Bevan progressed from complexity to simplicity, from a penchant for atmospheric effects to a passion for clean definition. More and more as time goes on the significance of his work and its historical importance will surely be perceived, because the life work of Robert Bevan typifies the trend of European paintings as it passed out of the nineteenth into the twentieth century. Whether posterity does or does not decide to label him as a "post-impressionist," his paintings remain as evidence to the determination of a sincere and very honest painter "to return to what is simple."

Landscape by Robert P. Bevan

Fine Arts Gallery Opens in San Diego

San Diego, Calif.
Special Correspondence

THIS city has finally come into its own as an art center with the completion of Fine Arts Gallery in Balboa Park. Expressing the motive of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bridges, the donors of the handsome new structure, Mr. Bridges says their purpose has been to make art an attractive feature for the people of San Diego and for strangers who come here.

The building, designed and planned by W. Templeton Johnson and Robert W. Snyder, local architects, is of the period of Spanish Renaissance of the early sixteenth century. It is constructed of hollow tile, with the long low lines of the period allowing for galleries. The exterior is decorated with appropriate sculptured designs in stucco finish, against a plain background. The gallery, which has been about a year in the course of construction, cost approximately $300,000.

The main floor of the building is occupied by seven galleries, opening off the entrance hall. Two of these are large, while the other five are more of the size of a living room. Gallery number one contains a collection of old Spanish masters and rugs and furniture of the same period. Galleries two and three, opening off this, contain exhibits of tapestries and furniture of old Spain. Gallery seven is the other of the larger dimensions, and in it are to be seen wood carvings, marbles, plasters and drawings, backed by tapestries.

Galleries four, five and six are used for a showing of paintings from Flemish, Dutch and Italian masters. From the James Scripps collection, shown in these galleries, are such canvases as Van Dyck's "The Study of an Old Man," Rubens' "The Head of a Woman," and Van Reymersvale's "The Misers."

In three galleries on the second floor are to be found some representations of the modern Spanish school of painters, including Anglada's "The Toreador." Another gallery shows the art of France from classicism through neo-impressionism, this gallery being intended as an educational exhibit to show the schools of painting in France from Napoleon's time down to the present.

The American gallery is also found on the second floor, with works from the brush of Stuart, Hogarth, Homer, Vedder, Inness and Duveneck.

Many of the canvases shown at the opening of the galleries have been loaned by private collectors and prominent galleries throughout the country. The director of the Fine Arts Gallery is Reginald Poland, formerly director of the Denver Art Association and long in charge of the educational work of the Detroit Institute of Art.

In the New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

New York, March 13

EXHIBITIONS continue to fill the galleries with interesting material. Modernism is setting up its gay and provocative pennants all over the town, and is daily taking toll of the conservatives. New York is at last capitulating to the new movement, and it may be said that for the first time since the famous armory show a decade or so ago it is giving the new art anything like a hearty handshake. There is apparently something in the back of Anglo-American æstheticism that is frankly suspicious of what the continental radicals are up to, some measure of reserve or restraint that looks decidedly askance at the strange forms and fancies that have sprung out of the debacle of pre-war painting and sculpture. But in spite of this, the movement gains ground, and there are powerful stirrings in the field of art that are not to be stilled by a simple gesture of negation.

Whitney Studio Club

Take for example the annual exhibition of the Whitney Studio Club at the Anderson Galleries, where some 250 examples of the new art as practiced by the younger generation of local painters and sculptors are to be seen. Aside from individual tastes and predilections, there is no denying that the rooms are made bright and entertaining to a degree. Looking closely into the various exhibits is to find all manner of talents from A to Z, with a preponderance of them lightly developed and frankly experimental; but aside from any individual contribution, the general tenor of the exhibition is of a highly promising sort.

This is the eleventh annual show of this New York down-town club, and by every sign its growth is considerable and encouraging. Frank, independent, and often unconventional, the Whitney Studio Club still maintains a healthy balanced tone in its ensemble, and bids fair to be a considerable force in the development of modernism in American art. From David Burliuk's blazing radio-style paintings to Randall Davey's delicate, Persianesque water colors, the exhibition runs its adventuresome course, with all manner of tastes and temperaments on tap. Harry Hering's gray-toned landscape is one of the fine things here, as is Preston Dickinson's brilliant and individual still-life painting. L. Feitelson's large "Pavilion," Thelma C. Grosvenor's "Girl With a Cat," Edward Hopper's "Aux Fortifications," and Frank London's decorative flower piece are a few of the interesting things on hand. Given another decade or two, the Whitney Club may be counted upon to present a glowing roster.

A Japanese Modernist

Yasuo Kuniyoshi, the most outstanding of the Japanese modernists resident in New York, is at the Daniel Gallery with a new lot of paintings and drawings. Many of these were done during a recent stay in France, and they show this original young artist at his most typical. His sensitive line and resonant color come through as usual in the landscapes and flower studies, and his naïve handling of the figure has never seemed more quaint or curious.

At the new Valentine Dudensing Galleries, Pierre Matisse is showing a group of French modernists, some of them being little known on this side of the water. Derain and Matisse are old friends now to the habitues of upper Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, but Denis, Bonnard, Marquet, Roussel and Vuillard have yet their way to make here. The little "Etretat" of Matisse and his colorful "Pianiste" interior are very palatable bits, the landscape view through an open window especially. Derain is a harder nut to crack when in his most typical mood, and there are several canvases of charm among the other men. The Brummer Galleries are continuing to show paintings and sculpture from the celebrated Quinn Collection, and there is a very late Cézanne landscape, an early Picasso, several striking Derains, and other modern masterpieces in this installment. Other groups are to follow.

The Wildenstein Galleries strike a tender, lyric note in this maze of modernism with their charming little exhibition of paintings and drawings by the celebrated Fragonard. Set out in one of the handsome salons of this distinguished house, with appropriate meubles and background, these romantic souvenirs of a bygone age look their best. They invite a return to the peaceful alleys and groves where fancy used to spread her delicate wares about amid sweet blossoms and sunny hours, and they recall an epoque when art was concerned with only the lighter side of things. "La Charrette des Roses" and "L'Hiver" are the finest examples of his talent here. At the same time a large showing of canvases by Waldo Pierce is in progress in the large gallery, with a supplementary group of canvases by celebrated French painters in an adjoining room. Mr. Pierce brings these paintings from his Paris atelier to show his friends at home just how far he has got along the gay and uncharted ways of modernism, and seldom has the large Wildenstein Gallery looked so bright and cheerful. Mr. Pierce follows somewhat the Matisse formula in presenting his subject matter, but he assembles it in a wholly individual way. A small French interior, while not as showy as some of his larger canvases, displays his talents at their best.

The Royal Scottish Academy Centenary

EDINBURGH, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—At the statutory general assembly of the Royal Scottish Academy held recently the arrangements for the centenary exhibition were discussed. The president, Sir G. Washington Browne, was in the chair and diplomas were presented to the recently elected academicians and in absentia the diploma of honorary membership to Sir Frank Dicksee.

The centenary exhibition will be opened about the middle of April and will be limited to the works of Scottish artists whether members of the academy or not. For the retrospective section, invitations are being issued to the owners of representative works by the most distinguished artists of the century asking the loan of their pictures, drawings, sculpture, etc. The response already received has been so liberal and spontaneous that the success of this part of the exhibition is assured.

A particularly interesting collection of black and white drawings is being shown and in the sculpture section a feature is being made of the busts of eminent Scotsmen. No contemporary artist may send more than two works to any section. The galleries are being entirely repainted in a scheme of neutral grays and altogether the centenary exhibition promises to be a wonderfully interesting show.

Chicago Art Notes

Chicago, March 8

WITH a confident air in her picture making, Lucille Douglass, an American who set sail for China to study the Oriental arts after the war, has returned with a score of pastels of the waterways of China and half as many etchings of rest houses, towers and bridges and other things of the land. Drawings excellent as these teeming with life, as in the "Wedding Procession, Soo-Chow," in the street of the Red Dragon and along the canals are novelties in our times. Sure of her pencil, enjoying color, there seems to have been no hesitancy in the intentions that finally composed the romantic story of the Island Pagoda and the Willow Pattern Tea House, but two in a series of impressions of daily life in China as picturesque as if we stood on the Orange Bridge and watched the world go by.

Painting in pastel is an exacting art. Miss Douglass has mastered it, until the way of doing is forgotten in the enjoyment of the scenes presented. Entering the gallery at the Arts Club, the succession of pictures important in size and commanding in quality, for an instant, gave the illusion that one was looking through as many windows. It is so long since anything as well done in the conquest of unique material has appeared, that all true lovers of the really fine pastel are overwhelmed by enthusiasm. Miss Douglass's etchings are equally interesting. As she is represented at the Chicago Society of Etchers at the Art Institute, the group of American etchings near hers in the Arts Club corridor is timely.

Marc Chagall, a Russian painter nurtured in Vitebsk and Petrograd, in Moscow and Montparnasse, so the story goes, is represented by a large gallery of his water colors and oils at the Arts Club, one of whose purposes is to present productions that need interpreters. "Feel first," says Chagall quite simply, "and understand after." The admonition, however, has little to do with these strange designs, in which the cart is often before the horse. Back of the quantities of strange pictures and sculptures coming from overseas, there must be creative impulses vaguely reaching out to declare themselves without knowing just how to be intelligible. Returning to the Thomas Whipple Dunbar Galleries, "The Flight Into Egypt" and "The Poor Ye Have Always With You," by H. O. Tanner, are records of the remarkable canvases which this artist has been sending from his Paris studio. Both scenes are bathed in the silvery moonlight tones of an eastern night. In the first the traditional flight of that lonely group of the mother child and Joseph excites human sympathy anew, so sincere it is. In the second, there is the street of the Oriental town, arched ways leading between the walled houses to the distance. In the foreground at an open door is one of the wandering poor.

The Renaissance Society of the University of Chicago has opened a display of rare Chinese paintings of the T'ang, Sung and Yuan periods in Ida Noyes Hall, with Edward F. Rothschid of the Department of Art of the University as an interpreter. A keener curiosity is alive among the Oriental arts both at the Art Institute and at the Field Museum this winter, and the intelligent gathering which assembled on this occasion proved that the arts of the Orient are no longer a mystery. The paintings are from the collection of Mr. Loo Ching-Tsai of New York.

The Renaissance Society of the University of Chicago has been in existence eight years, every season arranging exhibitions of paintings, sculpture, prints or manuscripts of an historical nature, providing lectures and taking its members to studios, to private collections or the Art Institute to enrich their understanding of the fine arts for themselves and for the community.

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

PRINCESS, SHUBERT Matinees Wed. & Sat.
THE TALK OF CHICAGO
THE WORLD-FAMOUS
HOUDINI
Presenting an entire evening's performance.
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Universally Acclaimed One of the Finest Dancing and Singing Choruses the Stage Has Ever Known.
New Shubert Olympic MAT. SAT. at 2:15

Shubert Great Northern JACKSON NEAR STATE MATS. WED. AND SAT.
MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT A REAL SENSATION—THE
STUDENT PRINCE
Company of 100 — 30 Dancing Girls
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

New York—Motion Pictures

RIALTO B'way at 42d Street Beg. 10:30 A. M.
Tom Mix IN "MY OWN PAL"
A Fox Picture

SELWYN THEA., 42d St., W. of Bway. Twice Daily—2:40-8:40
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN The Black Pirate
Photography in Technicolor

Lillian Gish, John Gilbert in King Vidor's
La Bohème
JOHN GILBERT
LILLIAN GISH
KING VIDOR'S PRODUCTION
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER picture
Seats Today's Mat. $1.00
EMBASSY THEA., B'way at 46th St. All seats rsvd. Twice daily

THE NEW TRIUMPH ON BROADWAY!
REX INGRAM'S MARE NOSTRUM
(OUR SEA)
By Ibanez. Alice Terry—Antonio Moreno
CRITERION Broadway, 44th St. Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30
All Seats Reserved. Mat. Prices 50c & $1.00

LOS ANGELES
Motion Pictures

2d WEEK TWICE DAILY 8:15 GRAUMAN'S EGYPTIAN
KING VIDOR'S TRIUMPH
THE BIG PARADE
A METRO GOLDWYN MAYER Epic, starring JOHN GILBERT with Renee Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

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First Time in Boston
"THE Dixie Merchant"
Big Cast of Screen Favorites
ON THE STAGE BROADWAY BITS
With HAZEL MOORE and Co. of Girls
Five Big Acts of Real VAUDEVILLE
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Thomas Meighan IN "THE NEW KLONDIKE"
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EUGENE DUBOIS, Great Violin
Grand Orchestra and Organ

Mornings at 9:30 KEITH-ALBEE Final Night Show 8:30
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The Modern Hero of the West
TOM MIX
in a New Thrilling Romance
The Yankee Senor
VAUDEVILLE: "Blackface" Eddie Ross, Charles Olcott & Kathe Mayo, Mr. & Mrs. Orville Stamm & Co., Haven McQuarrie, Campbell & Esther Paul, Kodak & Co., Fable, Pathe.
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Aldine Theatre, Philadelphia
Shubert-Detroit O. H. Detroit
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Shubert Theatre, Cincinnati
Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco
Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

SAM H. HARRIS Thea., W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
Love'Em and Leave 'Em
"The Best of All American Comedies"

LYCEUM THEA., W. 45 St. Eves. 8:30 Mat. Thursday, 2:30
"THE CREAKING CHAIR"
MADE LAST NIGHT'S AUDIENCE SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER AND THRILLS

"Broadway's Funniest Comedy"
THE BUTTER AND EGG MAN
With GREGORY KELLY
LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

CORT Thea., W. 48th St. Eves. at 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE JESSEL in THE JAZZ SINGER
The Comedy Drama Sensation!

CASINO THEA., 39 St. & Bway. Eves. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation
The Vagabond King
Herbert Corthell, Carolyn Thomson, Max Figman, Olga Treskoff, Jane Carroll. Music by Friml.

"Brimful of sparkling fun."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.
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With CLAIBORNE FOSTER
BOOTH 45th St., W. of Bway. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Chanin's 46th ST. Thea., W. of By. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The Laugh Sensation IS ZAT SO?

NOW AT HUDSON Thea., W. 44 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"Alias the Deacon"
Roaring Comedy Hit

CENTURY Th., 62d & Cent. Pk. W. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The STUDENT PRINCE
With HOWARD MARSH

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"BUNK of 1926"
HECKSCHER Thea., 5th Ave. & 104th St. Univ. 0463-4800
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:45 Eves. 8:45

MOROSCO W. 45 ST. EVES. 8:30 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30
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"CRAIG'S WIFE" by GEORGE KELLY
with CHRYSTAL HERNE
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE says: "If I were a Carnegie I would endow that show. The biggest, best thing of its kind."

CHANNING POLLOCK'S
THE ENEMY
POP. MAT. THURS.
TIMES SQ. THEATRE Reg. Mat. Sat.

The Christian Science Monitor

ON FEBRUARY 2, 1926

REVIEWED RAINBOW ROSE

George MacFarlane's Colossal Musical Comedy

Here Is the Criticism as Printed When Show Was in Boston.

THEATRES

"Rainbow Rose"

Plymouth Theatre — George MacFarlane Productions, Inc., offers "Rainbow Rose," book by Zelda Sears, adaptation by Walter DeLeon, music by Harold Levey and Owen Murphy, lyrics by Walter DeLeon and Owen Murphy, dances staged by Ray Perez, production staged by Walter Wilson. The cast:

Martha.....Louise Galloway
Hulda.....Margaret Walker
Claudia Barrett.....Billy Tichenor
Mrs. Barrett.....Viola Gillette
David Martin.....Paisley Noon
Benny Ketcham.....Hansford Wilson
Rose Haven.....Shirley Sherman
Tommy Lansing.....Jack Whiting
Abner Ketcham.....Alexander Clark
The Expressman.....Fred Waldeck
John Bruce.....George MacFarlane

Knowing that John Bruce was wealthy, the people of his home town on Cape Cod offer him an expansive welcome when he returns for a vacation visit. When he allows them to think that he has lost everything through the collapse of one of his business enterprises they suddenly cool off, disappointed in their hope of sharing in some way in his prosperity. But human kindliness reasserts itself, they offer what they can of their own to help him, and after the chill of their momentary selfishness he is warmed again by their generosity. Because the story of this musical comedy can be told in these columns, it is a pleasure to tell it in part. How it is worked out in detail may be left for those who have prepared the entertainment to tell in their own agreeable way.

Not often does a musical play meet with such sustained approval on a first night as "Rainbow Rose" received last night from an audience that filled the Plymouth. The music in itself has gayety of mood, even in the sentimental numbers, and has a marked melodic swing that does not become choppy in its most syncopated phases, as played by the "Rainbow Rose" Orchestra. Each member of this orchestra plays his part for its due value, with the result that the accent of the score's inner voices enriched the ensemble numbers, and the accompaniments were models of their kind.

In the music for Mr. MacFarlane's songs, the delicacy and accuracy of the accompaniment was of uncommon quality, as it provided tonal background and shading for every turn of the lyric emotion with which his mellow baritone tones are charged. His ingratiating individuality won the audience at sight last night, as always, and his singing and acting alike gave unbroken pleasure throughout the evening. Not the least pleasant thing to see was Mr. MacFarlane's unfeigned delight in the success of his associate entertainers in a company marked by youthful enthusiasm and trained ability.

Pretty and merry are the numerous stage ensembles. So handsomely are they costumed and so cleverly are they staged, with the company working in groups and relays, that the numerous encores never seemed mere repetitions, even in such well-liked numbers as Mr. MacFarlane's "Rainbow" song, and in "Let's Get Married," "If You Were Someone Else," and "First, Last and Only," Billy Tichenor proved her abilities as a singer, dancer and actress of a quality that should carry her far. Shirley Sherman plays and sings a romantic part well, Jack Whiting is a juvenile at once talented and handsome, Hansford Wilson offers something new in acrobatic funmaking, Alexander Clark plays a village skinflint with dry humor, and Louise Galloway and Viola Gillette give performances of matron parts that are pleasing in themselves, and add for the older playgoers memories of fine work this pair did years ago when they used to romp about as the likeable youngsters in the "Rainbow Rose" cast do now.

The New York Premiere of "Rainbow Rose" will be at the

FORREST THEATRE W. 49th St. Near B'way
Tuesday, MARCH 16

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Grand Central Art Galleries
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CASTLE SQ. THEATRE

COPLEY Management E. E. CLIVE
Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30; Eves. at 8:20
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By SUTTON VANE
Opening Wed. Eve., Mar. 24
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A New Comedy by IAN HAY

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AILEEN STANLEY
With the Perfect Recording Voice
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Week Mar. 21: Big Anniversary Bill

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Breakfast—Lunch—Sodas
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724 17th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Open 7:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
Open Sundays 9 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

THE HOME FORUM

On the Old Mountain Roads of Europe

TURNING over a book of engravings, I saw lately, for the first time, Turner's beautiful picture of "Hannibal Crossing the Alps" and straightway felt that here was an exposition of some of those flitting imaginations and haunting fancies that have often kept me silent and happy upon walks on the old mountain roads of Europe. For here was given back to me just that peculiar imaginative atmosphere that had seemed to me connected with the lonely, topmost windings of the great roads over the Pennine Alps—roads that, as Ruskin says, give one "an element of sensation all day long," by their goings on and gettings about, . . . under avalanches of stones . . . and overhangings of precipices . . . driven to all manner of makeshifts and coils to this side and the other."

Turner, whose picture is probably inspired by memories of many great rocky defiles and especially of his favorite St. Gothard, seems to have shared my feelings of wonder at ever having arrived so high up and seen such torrents and precipices, such strewn bowlders and such wondrous skies; and then, with his genius for expression, to have known exactly how best to convey his dream-vision to our thought. A vast army (tiny in scale), massed in a ravine beneath the great rocks of a high Alpine valley, moves courageously and slowly forward, great winds blow icily, a stormy sky lowers overhead and blown snow and sleet drives down in slant showers, but the heroic bands move forward toward the brighter heavens. Whether it was the artist's intention or no, the picture conveys a grand impression of humanity battling against gigantic difficulties and passing on to victory; a thought that has a peculiar appropriateness to the scene depicted. For so often, on the old high passes of Europe, one comes to a solemn passage between the topmost mountain pinnacles and looking back upon the wild crags and hillside strewn with rocky débris, remembers that over this very track, through the stream and up the steep, stony mountain-side, came the advance guard of civilization, toiling, climbing, and facing all odds, and carrying with them so much that we now hold precious. I think that scholars are still rather undecided as to the exact route followed by Hannibal, but to the imagination, it is all one; to the poet and painter, all the high Alpine roads are very similar. As to the ordinary traveler, were he set down, high up on the Brenner or the Simplon or great St. Bernard, I think he would be some little time in discovering which pass he was traversing.

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The heroic past lights up all these old highroads of Europe and it is a fine experience to climb up the somber valleys of the northern slopes of the Swiss Alps, remembering what other travelers walked this way before us. Some, like Master Geoffrey Chaucer, bound for Florence and Genoa, riding, jesting and laughing and well equipped. Others, like Martin Luther and his brother monk, on foot, full of grave philosophic arguments and long cherished dreams of what was to be seen and learned in the Rome of their visions.

Arduous and difficult was the road in earlier days. The sky, the air and the landscape were practically the same as today except for denser forests, but no one rejoiced in them. No doubt, the stern climbing, the sharp outlook for brigands who might require ransoms and all the obstacles of broken tracks and wrecked bridges kept the pilgrims' attention engaged. The great roads over the Pennine and Lepontine Alps were but rude tracks for many a hundred years. But, even before the first Roman armies climbed up out of the valleys, some well-known paths were used. Over the great Theodule (which is still a track), the peasant wanderer had adventured, and, long before modern climbers rediscovered the path between Chamonix and Courmayeur, there was a tradition afloat that men had once passed over a mountain path from Geneva to Turin and done the journey in forty-eight hours. Perhaps the legend of Brennus is the very first record we have of mountaineering. Today the smooth auto glides quickly up the bends of the good road that crosses the wilds he traversed, but the woods and the rocky crests and distant pinnacles of snow are not changed. All is as Brennus saw it, in the days before "any history that is written in any book"; Brennus, who lit his watch fires amidst the great pines, mounted to the snow-flecked crags, scaled the walls of frost and lifted towers, and arrived among those solemn mountain spires that soar and pierce the heavens. All of which may be read in Doughty's great epic story, "The Dawn in Britain."

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Much scholarship has been bestowed upon the old Roman roads of Europe, indeed they have been traced from milestone to milestone, from camp to camp, from old Brigantium and Lousanna over classic Monte Jovem and down to sunny Aosta (still famous for its Roman remains), and so, to Milan,—the old Mediolanum, and Romewards. Reading books dealing with the old routes one realizes a little, the patience and industry and determination that were necessary to carry comforts and refinements to the far western world, the packing and unpacking of the wonderful posts that brought food and clothes and even flower seeds from Rome to Gaul and Britain.

The great St. Bernard, where I had a happy journey once on foot, like a true pilgrim, was the popular road to Rome in the Middle Ages. This is the road that John de Bremble of Canterbury took in 1188, and resting at the Hospice, on its summit, wrote home to his friend Goeffrey an account of his feelings from this world of ice and snow where the heights seemed to him to come so near to the heavens.

But most interesting of all travelers over this mountain pathway is that unknown Saxon who carried with him a most precious book—a manuscript of Saxon poetry, containing the history of St. Andrew, the famous story of the Rood and more epic verse, all written in the dialect of Alfred—the very book known to modern students as the Codex Vercellensis. No one will ever know this traveler's story. Did he own the book? or was he carrying it as a present to someone else? Where did he come from and where was he going? All we can surmise is that he stopped to rest at the monastery of Vercelli, which was a main station on the road, and there was parted from his treasure which remained safe and sound in this remote spot for hundreds of years, indeed until a scholar discovered it there in 1832 and restored it to the world of letters. Of the Simplon, I can say nothing, since Wordsworth has said all there is to say, perfectly.

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The St. Gothard Road with its famous bridges and passes is built along an old track which was used for centuries by a guild of muleteers who had their topmost warehouses at the village of Hospenthal, just where the road grows steepest on the Swiss side. When I walked a mile or two above that village one pleasant day last August, when the sun shone but it was cold enough for travelers to be thinking, like the swallows, of flying south, my thoughts wandered to Goethe who also left his lodgings in the meadows just below, and went up one sunny afternoon to look down from the old hospice, onto the blue distance, where the country of his dreams still lay hidden away from him.

Lovely the old road is, in summertime, and if you start early and climb steadily from rocky corner to rocky corner, above the turbulent river bed, taking all the short cuts, you may arrive above the last pastures, before lunch, and sitting on some grassy knoll with your books or work, watch the happy travelers pass by; walking bands of boys and girls carrying the orthodox flowers, running like goats among the bowlders or singing mountain songs; cowherds driving their pretty beasts, whose bells make clamor in the still, pure air; students with pack and vasculum bent on combining research errands with their holidays, and perhaps a boy, solitary, whom you may hope is a young poet going to seek inspiration in the land of song and dreams. He sees all the beauty around him, the black and drizzling crags, "the torrents shooting from the clear blue sky."

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Perhaps like Hans Andersen's hero, he is bound for the "glorious city they call Milano" and thinks that the Alps are "the folded wings of the earth"; at any rate, he journeys on, "over the high mighty mountains, through shattered walls of rock, on roads that cling like swallows' nests to the mountain side." The waters foam on in the depths, the blue sky is reflected in the shallow rippling river that comes from out the melting snow, the clouds ride over the peaks around and below him. Presently he will arrive at the crest over yonder corner, and descending the steep crags, running and leaping, will soon reach sweet Airolo and enter the warm summer lands of maize and chestnut and vine.

G. T.

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Broadcast

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Aha! Oho!
Under the drifted snow
We bulbs are laughing, aha, oho,
At men's new toy of a radio,
The toy God gave to us—long ago.

Hav'n't we always heard
Whenever an acorn stirred,
Or chilly hepatica, fuzzy-furred,
Azured or purpled or lavendered
Her buds to welcome the April bird?

Listen, listen in
To the cricket violin
Already tuning his minikin
Fiddlestick legs for the insect spin
On moonlight meadows when Junes begin.

Listen in for the whir
Of a million looms, the stir
Of each seed and bulb artificer
Weaving a carpet to spread for her,
Wayward Spring. Ah, loiterer!

While the white months pass
We hear the roots of the grass
Tremble; already the iced morass
The catkins use as a looking-glass,
We hear sap run in the sassafras.

Spring, O come apace!
Shadblow launders her lace,
Violet and anemone race
To be first at the trysting-place,
And wild-rose rouges her piquant face.

Aha! Oho!
Under the melting snow
We bulbs are laughing, our hearts aglow,
As we listen in on the radio
To Spring's dear steps, so far, so slow!

Katherine Lee Bates.

An Edwin Booth Letter

A letter which he sent to his friend, Aldrich, in the following fall, and which I am here permitted to reproduce through the kindness of Mrs. Aldrich, was full of his old-time sweetness and humour. It has to do with a beautiful bedstead on which Booth had slept for many years and which he presented to the Aldriches when he broke up his Boston home. This "royal couch of Denmark," as they came to call it, now dominates one of the guest rooms at the Aldrich home on Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

The letter is dated November 17, 1891, and was written from the Players' Club, which Booth had founded in Gramercy Park, and where, in the third-floor rooms reserved for his use, he passed the final years of his life.

"Dear Tom," it begins, "Bless thee! Thy wink was timely wunk and made me merry! Sweet be thy slumbers in thy royal bed, for I s'pose you'll try at least a nap in it—but be careful how you tumble out of it; remember my adventure with your four poster in your room of state one dark night, long ago, when dear old Trip howled to greet me. . . . Hope you'll soon be here to have a chat. . . . Shall be glad to see Tal (Aldrich's son, Talbot). Love to all. Am anxiously waiting news from Florence. He was lately chosen for Barrett's place on the board of directors. Adieux! Yours forever,

"Edwin."

William Winter, who has written a tender and beautiful "Life" of Booth, and who was his dear friend, says that it was their intention to write together in the Players' Club, with the aid of its library, a history of the theatre in America. Owing to various circumstances, the plan miscarried. But what a book that would have been!—From "The Romance of the American Theatre," by Mary Caroline Crawford.

The Manchurian Horse-Cars

There may be seen, jangling through the streets of Mukden, the metropolis of Manchuria, a number of dilapidated old street-cars. Each car, drawn by three shaggy Mongolian ponies, is driven by a Chinese who holds the reins with one hand and with the other shakes a bell to warn the crowds in the street that the car is approaching. Out of the windows protrude . . . heads with dangling pigtails, and faces aglow with the novelty of riding in a street-car. No European faces are visible in the car. The passengers, in blue clothes, squat on the seats, their feet in felt shoes doubled beneath them. . . . The fare is a few coppers.

The cars were a western innovation. They were the old horse-cars used in New York City thirty or forty years ago, the cars that rumbled across Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-second, and other of the cross-town streets. Discarded by New York, they were sold to Tokio; discarded by Tokio, they were sold to Mukden.

There are memories in old horse-cars; memories of fashions now abandoned, of merry playgoers now silent, of theaters now closed, of early toilers and burdened shoppers now gone, of streets now changed. The memories seem to cling to the old horse-cars still as they jangle through the streets of Mukden.—Thomas Steep, in "Chinese Fantastics."

Cambridgeshire

The stacks, like blunt impassive temples, rise
Across flat fields against the autumnal skies.
The hairy-hoovèd horses plough the land,
Or, as in prayer and meditation, stand
Upholding square, primeval, dung-stained carts
With a monotonous patience in their hearts.

Nothing is changed. The farmer's gig goes by
Against the horizon. Surely, the same sky
So vast, and yet familiar, gray and mild,
And streaked with light like music, I, a child,
Lifted my face from leaf-edged lanes, to see,
Late-coming home, for bread-and-butter tea.

—Frances Cornford, in The Nation and the Athenæum

Dawn Canyon — Garrison, Photographer

Dawn Canyon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A canyon that opens easterly, a long shallow cove,
Heaven-covered, and softened by mercy of trees.
At its innermost deep, a thin pool and a breeze.
I choose to camp back of this scant slim palm-grove.

Dawn flares slowly over the stars as though night had burst,
Being a dream too thin—softly high glory flows
In to this dim waiting canyon—purely it glows
As if this fresh hour were time's luminant first.

Broadly warm colors embellish all heaven. Such grace,
And dawn-shine! through my consciousness deeply I feel
Its sufficiency; gently, the flood-flow, and seal
As of prophecy on me, enlarging perception, and space.

Here many nights never have stayed beauty; nor may
Any dusk, coming on me, obscure this inner new light,
This uplifting, ecstatic, this immanent, simple delight
Which I have received—to recall at any far season, away.

Martha Webster Merriehew.

Gainsborough

The boy who had played truant on the Suffolk wolds saw beauty everywhere; he was born, he said, to be a landscape painter, and often grew impatient over the portraits by which he earned his bread. Gainsborough's sureness of vision gave unity to every scene he looked on. His peasants, his animals, his rustic carts are like natural growths emanating from the soil; they have the fitness of inevitable things . . . the spell they lay upon us is almost as strong as that of the landscape itself. A hay-cart on a summer evening, piled with its grey-green load; the patient horses; the rhythmic swing of the forks as they raise the pile higher and higher;—which of us has not seen all this? If a sudden sleep, as in the fairy-tale, were to fall on the whole group, we should hardly think it strange. The pause would grant us our wish that the fugitive moment might be prolonged. It is this kind of magic pause which Gainsborough grants to us in his pictures. Of their execution it is for the expert to speak. We remember Ruskin's words, that "his hand is as light as the sweep of a cloud, as swift as the flash of a sunbeam."—Mary Innes, in "Schools of Painting"

Faire des Comparaisons

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LE MOBILE le plus noble qui puisse pousser à faire des comparaisons est celui d'élever la pensée à une norme plus élevée. Cependant, en les faisant, on a le plus souvent tendance à augmenter ou a diminuer l'estime de soi-même. Saint Paul déplore cette vieille habitude de faire des comparaisons personnelles lorsqu'il écrit à ses frères, les Corinthiens: "Nous n'osons pas nous . . . comparer à tels de ces hommes qui font leur propre éloge. Mais, en se mesurant à leur propre mesure et en se comparant à eux-mêmes, ils montrent peu d'intelligence;" et, de plus, il leur recommande ce "qu'enseigne l'Esprit, exposant les choses spirituelles dans un langage spirituel."

Supposons que deux étudiants en arithmétique aient l'habitude de ne comparer que les erreurs de leurs calculs respectifs; en ce faisant, ils amènent simplement confusion sur confusion. Dès qu'ils se détourneront de ces erreurs, et qu'ils appliqueront à nouveau les règles en les serrant de plus près, les résultats de chacun d'eux seront proportionnels à leur connaissance parfaite de ces règles.

De sorte que, relativement au caractère humain, ce n'est pas la critique constante des défauts ou des échecs d'un autre qui corrigera ceux-ci, c'est au contraire l'acte de se tourner sincèrement vers ce grand précepte spirituel, cette règle infiniment bienfaisante du Maître: "Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait." Seul l'aveu de la perfection spirituelle de Dieu et de l'homme, Son image et Sa ressemblance, peut affranchir de la croyance au mal.

S'il nous semble que nous soyons entravés par la maladie, notre caractère ou les circonstances, limités en ce qui concerne nos opportunités, ou obsédés par l'anxiété relativement à nos voies et à nos ressources ainsi qu'à celles de ceux que nous aimons, si la croyance mortelle à l'hérédité, au péché ou à la maladie semble menacer le destin d'un enfant ou d'un adulte, alors, le moyen sûr d'échapper à tout ceci, c'est d'élever notre pensée vers l'incomparable Dieu qui est Amour. Sa loi parfaite et Sa tendre sollicitude peuvent élever l'humanité au-dessus de l'inharmonie ou de la calamité, car en Dieu seul se trouvent la vraie harmonie et la vraie perfection. A la page 102 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy dit: "Dieu est comme Lui-même et comme rien d'autre. Il est universel et primordial. Son caractère n'est susceptible d'aucun degré de comparaison. Dieu n'est pas partie intégrante, mais Il est le tout."

La Science Chrétienne montre donc que Dieu, le Principe divin toujours présent, l'Amour, est l'unique remède infaillible pour toute affliction humaine. En modelant les pensées et les actes conformément à Dieu, la cause parfaite, on élimine graduellement de la conscience les fausses croyances: la haine, l'irritabilité, l'égoïsme, la crainte, la maladie et l'inharmonie, qui font place aux qualités de Dieu: la bienveillance, la paix morale, la sérénité, la vraie santé et l'harmonie. Celles-ci deviennent journellement plus apparentes, plus naturelles, plus accessibles, et s'expriment plus facilement. Par conséquent, le point essentiel n'est pas de savoir si nous sommes meilleurs ou pires que notre prochain, mais si nous donnons journellement des preuves de notre héritage de la ressemblance de Dieu.

Combien les rapports entre les mortels seront plus heureux et bienfaisants lorsque chacun s'élèvera au-dessus des limitations que sont l'éloge ou la condamnation personnels, et qu'il cherchera à diriger toutes ses pensées vers la contemplation de la perfection spirituelle que l'Amour divin, le créateur, a donnée à Son image, l'homme spirituel! Il est même possible, par la perception nette que "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait, et il vit que cela était très bien," de ramener à la droiture un frère qui s'est égaré.

La Science Chrétienne explique la loi divine de la cause et de l'effet, et montre avec amour le chemin de la régénération, à laquelle on arrive pas à pas. Soit que nous revenions d'un long séjour dans la vallée de la maladie ou du péché, de quelque chagrin ou de quelque affliction, cette injonction divine, cette bénédiction divine, nous dit encore d'un ton ferme et doux: "Soyez saints; car je suis saint, moi, l'Eternel votre Dieu." Et le temps favorable de Dieu est toujours présent.

Le seul et unique secret de la rédemption repose dans la perception et dans la démonstration toujours plus grande de la perfection de Dieu. Aussi, lorsque nous nous livrons momentanément à la honte et au découragement en raison de quelque faute ou de quelque crainte qui nous a paru accablante, nous devrions, au contraire, avoir devant nous le fait glorieux que Dieu est exempt de cette faiblesse, et regagner la force, la paix et la pureté par la réflexion spirituelle.

A la page 248 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Quel modèle l'entendement mortel a-t-il devant lui? Est-ce l'imperfection, la joie, la peine, le péché, la souffrance?" Puis elle dit encore: "Il nous faut former des modèles parfaits dans la pensée et les contempler constamment, autrement nous ne les reproduirons jamais dans des vies sublimes et nobles. Que le désintéressement, la bonté, la miséricorde, la justice, la santé, la sainteté, l'amour—le royaume des cieux—règnent au-dedans de nous, et le péché, la maladie et la mort diminueront jusqu'à ce qu'ils disparaissent finalement." Par conséquent, nul n'a besoin de passer son temps à comparer son travail d'aujourd'hui avec celui d'hier, car ceci produirait simplement des degrés de comparaison dans le domaine de l'imperfection. L'acte de reconnaître spirituellement la perfection que Dieu a donnée à l'homme, Sa ressemblance, pousse à l'honnêteté, rétablit la santé, donne du courage, favorise l'activité mentale, l'espérance, l'humilité et la reconnaissance, et répond à l'attente de l'avancement. Telle est la norme qui seule peut unifier les hommes, qui les unifiera et qui établira la fraternité entre toutes les nations. De là, la nécessité que les individus comme les nations cessent de se regarder de travers, et qu'ils tournent au contraire leurs regards vers la perfection spirituelle de Dieu, afin que le rêve du mal disparaisse dans le réveil spirituel de la totalité du bien, qui est accessible à tous ceux qui le cherchent sincèrement.

Making Comparisons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE noblest purpose of comparisons is to lift thought to a higher standard. Its most prevalent use, however, tends toward the increase or decrease of self-esteem. This age-long habit of making personal comparisons is deprecated by Paul, who writes to his Corinthian brethren: "We dare not . . . compare ourselves with some that commend themselves: but they measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise;" and, again, he commends to them things "which the Holy Ghost teacheth; comparing spiritual things with spiritual."

Let us suppose that two students of arithmetic have the habit of comparing only the mistakes in each other's calculations; by so doing they are merely adding confusion to confusion. Directly they turn away from the mistakes and apply themselves anew to a closer application of the rules, the results will be commensurate with each one's mastery of these rules.

So, where human character is concerned, it is not constant criticism of another's flaws and failings which will correct them, but rather a whole-hearted turning to that great spiritual behest, that infinitely beneficent rule of the Master, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." It is the recognition of the spiritual perfection of God and man, His image and likeness, which alone can free from the belief in evil.

If one seems to be handicapped by ill health, character, or circumstance, to be limited in opportunity or beset by anxiety as to ways and means for himself or his loved ones, if the mortal belief in heredity, sin, or disease seems to hang over the destiny of child or adult, then the sure way of escape lies in lifting thought to the incomparable God who is Love. His perfect law and tender care are able to lift mankind out of reach of discord or calamity, for in God alone are found true consistency and perfection. On page 102 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy states: "God is like Himself and like nothing else. He is universal and primitive. His character admits of no degrees of comparison. God is not part, but the whole."

Christian Science, then, shows that God, the ever present divine Principle, Love, is the one infallible remedy for all human woe. Through molding thought and action in accordance with God, the perfect cause, the false beliefs of hate, irritability, selfishness, fear, sickness, and discord are gradually eliminated from consciousness. In their place, God's qualities of loving-kindness, mental peace, serenity, real health, and harmony become daily more apparent, more natural, more available, more easily expressed. The point, therefore, is not whether one is better or worse than his neighbor, but whether one is daily proving his legacy of God-likeness.

How much happier and more helpful mortal intercourse will be when each one rises above the limitations of personal commendation or condemnation, and seeks to direct all his thought to the contemplation of the spiritual perfection which divine Love, the creator, has bestowed upon His image, spiritual man! Even a fallen brother may be raised to uprightness by the clear recognition that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

Christian Science interprets God's law of cause and effect, and lovingly points the way of regeneration, step by step. Whether one be returning from a long sojourn in the valley of sickness or sin, sorrow or affliction of any kind, this divine behest and benediction still calls to him in strong, sweet tone: "Ye shall be holy: for I the Lord your God am holy." And God's time is always now.

In the perception and increasing demonstration of God's perfection lies the one and only secret of redemption. So, when momentarily shamed and discouraged by some fault or fear which has seemed overwhelming, one should look instead to the glorious fact of God's freedom from that weakness, and regain strength, peace, and purity by spiritual reflection.

On page 248 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes: "What is the model before mortal mind? Is it imperfection, joy, sorrow, sin, suffering?" And she continues: "We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives. Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear." No one, therefore, need spend his time comparing his work today with yesterday's work, for this at most would merely bring out degrees of comparison in the realm of imperfection. Spiritual recognition of God's gift of perfection to His likeness, man, impels honesty, restores health, inspires courage, promotes mental activity, hope, expectancy of progress, humility and gratitude. Here is the only standard which can, and will, unify men and establish brotherhood between all nations. Hence the need that both individuals and nations should cease to cast sidelong glances at one another, but instead should hold their gaze to God's spiritual perfection, so that the dream of evil may pass away in the spiritual awakening to the allness of good, which is available to all who seek it with all their heart.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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The Bird's Lullaby

Sing to us, cedars; the twilight is creeping
With shadowy garments, the wilderness through;
All day we have carolled, and now would be sleeping,
So echo the anthems we warbled to you;
While we swing, swing,
And your branches sing,
And we drowse to your dreamy whispering.

Sing to us, cedars; the night wind is sighing,
Is wooing, is pleading, to hear you reply;
And here in your arms we are restfully lying,
And longing to dream to your soft lullaby;
While we swing, swing,
And your branches sing,
And we drowse to your dreamy whispering.

Sing to us, cedars; your voice is so lowly,
Your breathing so fragrant, your branches so strong;
Our little nest-cradles are swaying so slowly,
While zephyrs are breathing their slumberous song.
And we swing, swing,
While your branches sing,
And we drowse to your dreamy whispering.

—E. Pauline Johnson (Tekahionwake).

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Mary Jane's Picture

ALTA HAVERSON SEYMOUR

MARY JANE was waiting for her father with even more than her usual eagerness. She knew that this evening he intended to bring a package home, especially for her. So when she saw him coming with a large flat parcel under his arm she flew to meet him.

"Can you guess what it is, Mary Jane?" asked Father.

"I think it's a picture," replied Mary Jane promptly.

She didn't waste any time in unwrapping it, and there, sure enough, was a picture for her new room—and such a picture! It showed Washington and some of his officers looking at the beautiful red, white and blue flag that Betsy Ross was spreading out for their inspection. On either side of Mistress Ross stood two little girls, very prim and pretty in their long full skirts and dainty caps.

"Oh, Father!" cried Mary Jane. "It's one of my most favoritest pictures!"

"That's what I thought," said Father, smiling. "Now shall I help you hang it?"

"Oh, yes!" said Mary Jane, skipping along the hall to her room. But as she opened the door, she gave a sidewise, slightly troubled glance at her father. "I forgot to straighten up my room again today," she murmured.

The Pink and Green Room

"I should think you did," said Father, rather soberly, as he glanced about the pink and green room which would have been so pretty if it hadn't been so untidy. "I fancy Mistress Ross and the little girls won't approve of their new home—to say nothing of General Washington, who was a very neat and orderly person."

"There isn't time to do anything about it now," said Mary Jane, "for Mother said we were to come to supper as soon as we had hung the picture, but I'll try to remember to come in and do it after supper. Let's hang the picture here, Father, where I can see it first thing every morning."

After supper Mary Jane heard Elsie and John calling to her. Off she skipped and didn't think about her room again until bedtime. "Oh, I forgot all about my room again," she said penitently.

"The little girls in the picture probably won't have a very good opinion of your housekeeping," said Mother as she bent to kiss Mary Jane goodnight. "Tomorrow you will have to show them that you really can do better."

"Yes, I will, Mother," said Mary Jane, as her mother switched off the light and left the room.

Mary Jane was very sleepy, but she was perfectly certain that her mother had switched off the light as she left the room, and yet she could see as clearly as if it were right in the middle of the day. There was her table, piled with books and toys; there was her dresser, so littered up that Mary Jane didn't feel at all like looking at it; there were her chairs, strewn with clothes; there were her slippers right in the middle of the floor. She turned away from all that and looked at her new picture. To her surprise, she saw that the little girls had moved and were looking down at her room with great disfavor.

"I hope," said the older one, "that we shall not have to remain here long."

"I hope not indeed," echoed the other. "This untidy room annoys me greatly. I should like to shake the lazy little maid to whom it belongs."

What Will the General Say?

"What, think you, will the General say when he notices it?" asked the older girl. "You know he is most particular, and will have naught of untidiness."

"'Twould make him most unhappy to be obliged to remain in such a clutter as this. Let us put the room in order."

Mary Jane felt red to the very tips of her ears as the girls stepped down from the frame and whisked about, putting things in drawers, hanging things up, and straightening things out generally. Mary Jane couldn't help wondering how they could step about so briskly in their long skirts.

"Now everything is in order. Doesn't it look beautiful?" said the older girl. She gave a sigh of satisfaction as she stepped back to survey their handiwork.

"'Tis indeed a charming room. I feel I could enjoy living here if it could only be this way always," said the younger Revolutionary miss.

But the older girl seemed to be thinking deeply, and now she turned to the other, saying soberly: "I am not sure that we have done right. Mary Jane's mother wishes her little maid to learn habits of order and neatness, and it is for that reason that she does not do the daily 'tidying up' herself. As she came in with Mary Jane's father to look at us this evening I heard her say, 'I am hoping the new picture will help Mary Jane remember to keep her room tidy. The room it shows is such a contrast to hers.' I am not sure that we are helping her in the right way if we do the work for her, even though it would be far pleasanter for us."

"I believe you are right," responded the younger one thoughtfully. "We must upset everything again."

"I do hope, though," said the older girl as they worked busily, "that Mary Jane will set her room in order tomorrow morning before Mistress Ross and General Washington and the others notice. They have been too busy with the flag to notice their new surroundings as yet."

Jane's Opportunity

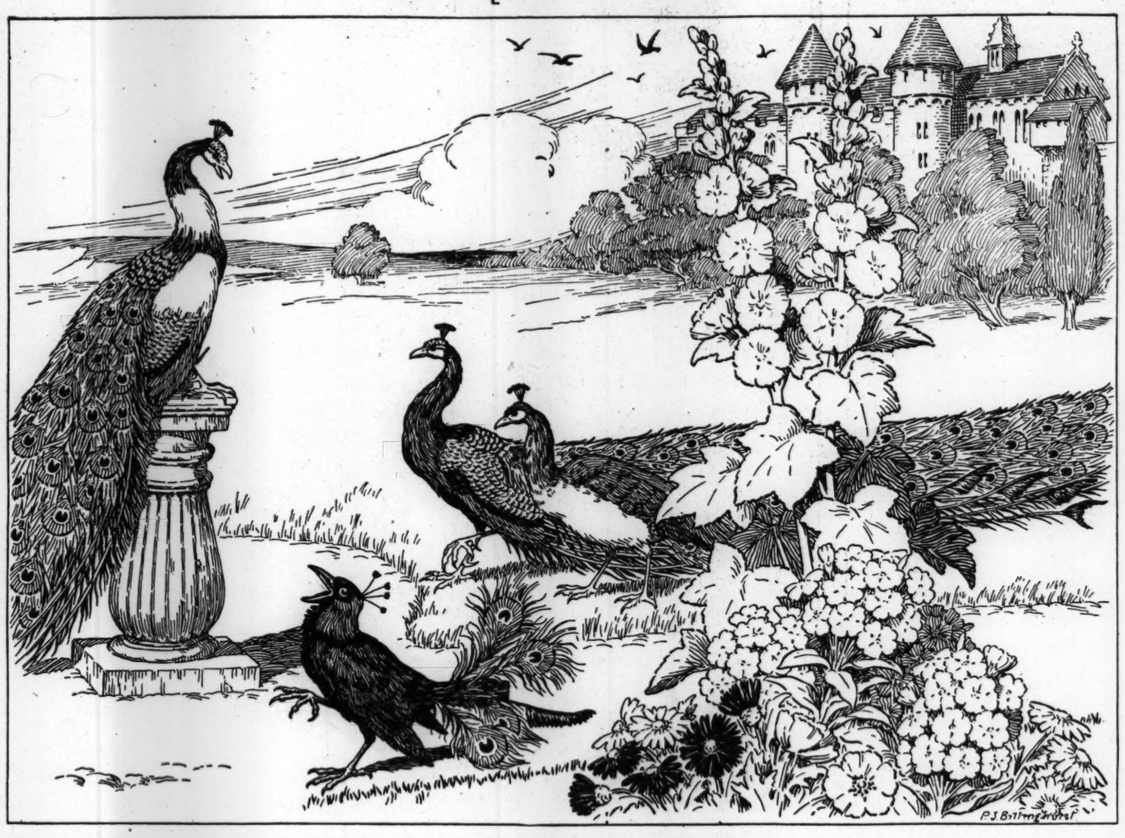
"I think she will," nodded the younger girl, and though she considerately spoke in a whisper, Mary Jane heard every word. "I saw her watching us as we worked, and the poor little maid looked so mortified that I really think she will do better in the future. There, everything is untidy again. We will give her an opportunity to mend her ways."

"I'd like to get up right this minute and set everything straight again," thought Mary Jane. "How nice the room did look when everything was tidy, and how surprised those little girls would be if they should find it that way when they awoke. They'd think they had been dreaming." she giggled to herself at the idea, but the room had grown dark, and she must have dropped right off to sleep.

When her mother came to call Mary Jane the next morning, she found the little girl dressed and flying about setting her room to rights. "I don't think my new picture family liked their new home very well," she explained. "I really am going to do better, Mother. I mean to set things in order every morning after this before I start to play."

She glanced quickly up at the Revolutionary maidens as she spoke, and she felt sure that she saw a very pleased expression on their faces. Whether that was their natural expression or not, Mary Jane could not say. Certain it was that they had not looked that way when they flew about setting her room to rights the night before. But it is just as certain that the happy expression never left their faces, for Mary Jane was as good as her word, and they never again had cause to complain that the pink and green room was not a delightful place in which to live.

Aesop's Fables—3



The MAIL BAG

Bristol, England.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy The Children's Page in the Monitor very much, especially Snubs. His deeds teach us lessons because he is obedient and happy. I love the pictures which are so cleverly drawn as sometimes I paint them. We are pleased to sell the Monitor.

My home in Bristol is near the city, and our street is very busy with tramcars, buses, motor cars, and horse traffic. I go to First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bristol, which is only 10 minutes walk from our house.

Phyllis B.

Brunswick, Georgia

Dear Editor:

I want to tell you how much I enjoy the Monitor. I enjoy Our Young Folks' Page, particularly Penny Wise. The Sundial and Sunset stories are very helpful for use in school because we have to tell stories. I am in the Sixth Grade. I take the Monitors to the various teachers as the subjects appear that interest them. I hope to have a Snubs party.

Grace P.

Twisp, Wash.

Dear Editor:

I think the Funny Man is the dearest one I know next to my Daddy. I am seven years old, and I can read Snubs and Waddles. I like the riddles too, and Milly-Molly-Mandy. I can tell how to make a donkey with a potato.

Carol G.

Do you mean you will tell us, Carol? Please do.—Ed.

Quincy, Ill.

Dear Editor:

Last year a red bird built a nest in the vines on our back porch, some birds had their home in the birdhouse in the front porch, and some robins raised their family in the honeysuckle vine on the fence. But the little bird that I'd like to be is the one that climbs to the top of the highest tree in our pasture and sings to me. I made up this little verse about him:

Seated on the very tip of a tall tall tree
Is a tiny little bird happy as can be.
I know his song's just brimming full of joy and gratitude
For I catch the spirit in my heart,
No matter what my mood.
Then I am glad, too, that our God is with us everywhere,
With little girls down on the ground
Or birds up in the air.

Eunice H.

Thank you for the dear little verse, Eunice.—Ed.

Ensenore, New York.

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl five years old. I have a little brother. He's going to be two years old next summer. He plays with me quite a lot now. He climbs up on Mother's lap when she reads Snubs to me. He loves that so well.

We live on a farm. We have three cows. I like to go to the barn when Daddy throws down the hay. Sometimes he lets me sit on our big horse Jane while he is up in the mow.

I have a dog named Betty, a cat name Spot. My other pets are two lambs, Nigger and Sally. I would like to know what Milly-Molly-Mandy's cat's name is.

I watch for the pink wrapper every day when the mail man comes. I can hardly wait to have Snubs read to me. I would like to hear more about how Robin played Echo.

Lois A.

New York City

Dear Editor:

I was greatly interested in the picture of Wild Rose, a little Cœur d'Alene Indian girl, with her redskin dolls, which appeared in the Monitor of Feb. 20. For a long time I have wanted to know the name of the papoose cradle. We speak of bonnets, moccasins, wampum, tepee, so there must be an Indian name for the cradle. I shall be so grateful if someone will tell us this name. I enjoyed reading about Dæges-eage.

Katherine Y.

Highland Park, Ill.

Dear Editor:

I wrote a story about my bird whom I love very dearly, and am sending it to you, hoping that it will be published so that other children may hear of him also.

Felicite B.

Felicite's bird is called Romeo "because everyone who saw him loved him right away (including myself)," but the story is rather too long to publish here.—Ed.

Wells, Nevada

Dear Editor:

I like The Children's Page very much. I am certainly anxious to see what kind of a party Snubs is going to have. I have my 10 cents in stamps all ready for one.

I think it would be fun to correspond with children of other countries. I like the story of Penny Wise and Talks on Art.

Belle F.

The Editor would also like to thank the following little folk for their letters: Belle B., Barbara F., Mariel R., Elinor D-M., Louise O., Alice V.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Something to Do

A City in Paperland

HOW would you like to build a city all by yourself? Perhaps if you heard about the ones Kathleen and John built in their attic with pictures from magazines, this might give you some ideas for your own city.

First John drew a line with crayon across the middle of the attic. It was quite all right for him to draw on the floor here in the attic, for this was their room and they were allowed to do whatever they liked so long as they injured nothing. And of course lines made with crayon can be erased.

Well this line they called Central Avenue. Kathleen built the part of the city on the right of Central Avenue and John built on the left. They spent some time cutting buildings from magazines with their round-pointed scissors. Then they drew streets and set buildings along them. On Central Avenue they placed a number of fine shops and churches and theaters. On the other streets which ran this way and that, they put all sorts of buildings, large and small, everything all together higgledy-piggledy. There were short streets, long streets, narrow streets, wide streets, crooked streets and straight streets. And here were buildings of all sizes, shapes, styles and kinds.

There was every kind of building that a city needs, but they were so mixed up and the streets were so topsy-turvy that a stranger would have a hard time finding his way about.

"Shall we have a jail?" asked Kathleen.

"No, indeed! I should say not! This is a regular prohibition city!" declared John.

"That's good. I couldn't find a picture of one, so I thought I would draw one if we needed it," said Kathleen.

Just then they heard their father coming up the stairs.

"See our lovely city, Daddy!" the children cried together.

Their father looked at the paper city and smiled. His eyes twinkled as he asked what city it was. The children told him that it was just a city, not any particular one.

John went and stood by his father. "It looks pretty higgledy-piggledy, when you stand up and look at it," he said. "What shall we do about it, Daddy?"

Their father thought a minute than said: "How would it be to build a model city? Let's go down to the library and draw a plan of the whole city. Then we can come back and draw it on the floor and rearrange the buildings."

So downstairs they went. Their father told them of several plans, that would make a handsome, well-laid-out city. John voted for the simplest plan—a city of square blocks all the same size. A block in the center was to be made a little park and to be called the civic center. On the four blocks facing it were to be built the post office, the courthouse, the city hall, a municipal auditorium, and other public buildings. The four streets bounding the civic center were to be broad boulevards.

But Kathleen thought a star city would be the loveliest—a city with streets radiating from the center like the spokes of a wheel—like the new part of Paris. So it was decided that John would draw a plan of his square city and Kathleen would draw a plan of her star city and that they would build them both.

On their plans they wrote the names of the streets. John named the four boulevards, bordering the civic center, for the four seasons—Summer, Winter, Spring, Autumn. The streets north of the civic center he named for the presidents of the United States. Those south, he named for different trees. He named these alphabetically—Acacia, Beech, Cedar, Elm, Fir, and so on. You might see how far you could go in naming them. The streets east of the center he called First Street East, Second Street East, and so on. And those west were First Street West, Second Street West.

Then Kathleen named the streets of her star city. She had drawn two long lines, crossing each other in the middle at right angles. She drew a little circle where they crossed for a little park. This was the center of her wheel or star, and the lines made four spokes. These were to be the principal streets. They were to be very wide with rows of trees on either side and down the middle. She decided to name the streets for birds and flowers, so she called these principal streets after the largest birds she knew—Peacock Boulevard, Pelican Boulevard, Ostrich Boulevard and Turkey Boulevard.

Her father and John had a good laugh about this. But she told them that this was a play city, not just an ordinary city. There was to be a candy shop and a toy shop on every street.

Between these main spokes she drew two more spokes and called them avenues. These she named for smaller birds. You might try to guess the names of these eight avenues. Then there were cross streets running from spoke to spoke, making the city look like a spider's web. These she named alphabetically for flowers—Aster Street, Buttercup Street, Carnation Street. Then she couldn't go any farther, for she could not think of a flower beginning with "E." Perhaps you can help her.

By this time it was too late to play any more that day, so they waited till another day to build their model cities.

The Jackdaw and the Peacocks

A jackdaw once picked up the feathers which fell from the peacocks and stuck them in among his own. "I am now as beautiful as they are," thought he, as he strutted about before them. But the peacocks soon pulled off his finery and punished him for being so proud and conceited. After all, he was nothing more than a plain, black jackdaw.

✧ ✧ ✧

It is wrong to pretend to be what you are not.

Found in March

Use the letters of the word "March" and find:

1. A vehicle.
2. Part of a circle.
3. An exclamation.
4. To disfigure.
5. Part of the verb "to be."
6. Kind of meat.
7. To please exceedingly.
8. To burn partially.
9. Part of the body.
10. An animal.

The Strange Story of the Snail

Some Adventures Which Followed Oversleeping

ONE of the most interesting of the snail's many strange little ways is his peculiar habit of oversleeping. He is, in fact, one of the most easy-going animals in the whole world, and no matter for how long you watch him, or how carefully you observe his every movement, you will never find him put out. He never seems to hurry over anything, and he certainly never worries. If things go wrong with him, or if awkward or trying situations arise, he just retires into his funny little home-made house, and drops soundly asleep — sometimes very soundly.

In that respect, as well as in many others, a snail is as different from a bird as he well nigh could be. For most birds are very active and excitable little creatures. They do not fall asleep when any thing goes wrong, but they chatter and sing and hop and fly and run, and sometimes even turn somersaults in their excitement. Their whole habit, indeed, changes, and if you know their notes and their ways well enough, you can tell in a moment why anything is disturbing them.

In the late summer and autumn, for instance, when cold winds began to set in from the north, you could see the swallows and other migrant birds becoming more and more excited every day. They collected together, in noisy chattering companies, round about the church tower, or along the telegraph wires, and seemed to be discussing, all at the same time, the proposed plans for their long flight to Africa, or to some other sunny place in the south. And in a few days' time they had gone you knew not where.

When Winter Comes

But if you had watched the snails at the same season, what would you have seen? No excitement, certainly, yet a snail is in very much the same position as a swallow at the onset of winter. The swallow lives upon the myriad tiny insects that throng the summer air, and the snail lives upon the abundant leafy greenery that covers the whole of the countryside. When winter comes, the insects go into hiding, and the plants cast off their summer leaves, and cease to grow any more, so that both swallow and snail would soon be very, very hungry if they did not do something each year to meet the change of climate when the warm season comes to an end.

The swallow's plan is to fly away to a warmer land, where insects still abound. But the snail is much too torpid a creature to undertake a journey like that. His plan is just to fall asleep, and so forget that he is hungry.

But he is wise little fellow, nevertheless. He always gets his house strongly made before winter sets in, and is careful to repair all damage that may have happened during the summer. If a part of his shell has been broken you may be sure that he has acted as his own plasterer, and well patched up the broken wall, long before sleeping time has come. He may, it is true, be rather slow at his work, but he is one of the most careful and exact of all nature's craftsmen, for when the rebuilding is finished, you can hardly tell where the patchwork has been added.

Closing His Door

And then he never leaves his door open when he retires for his winter sleep. When he goes to sleep on a dry, sunny day in summer, he merely hides himself in some sheltered nook or corner, and creeps into his spiral shell. But before he settles down for his long sleep, he builds a slimy wall across the entrance to his house, leaving only a tiny hole to admit a little air. Here, again, we see his extraordinary cleverness, for if he closed the entrance entirely, he might well be suffocated long before the spring came.

But the strange thing about the snail is, as we have already seen, that he sometimes oversleeps. That is, instead of waking up to feast upon the tender young leaves and shoots which the spring sun calls into being, he just goes on slumbering all through the summer months, and even through the second winter that follows. And some snails have even been known to sleep longer than that!

There was one, for instance, that slept for so long that it was thought to be lifeless, and being of an interesting kind, it was taken to the British Museum in London, ticketed with its scientific name, and placed carefully in a glass case on exhibition, where it remained for many years. Then one day it awoke, and you can imagine what its feelings must have been to find itself in such queer surroundings!

A Long, Long Slumber

But probably the longest snail-sleep on record was that of one lazy fellow who slumbered so long that the whole of his race had become extinct when he at last awoke! If one of the giant reptiles or mammoths of bygone ages were suddenly to appear alive among us today, it would arouse astonishment all over the world, but when a similar feat is performed by a tiny snail, only a very few people ever hear anything about it.

A snail, you see, has quite a character of its own, with a good deal of intelligence and skill, often quite extraordinary foresight, and not a little originality of habit. At this season of the year, these winter sleepers are beginning to stir themselves in their quaint little spiral houses, and before very long you will have another opportunity of watching their interesting ways in every garden and field.

Travels by Airplane

The Adventures of Beau St. Bernard, Shy Squirrel, and Cutey-Kit

XII

VERY early the morning after our trio landed somewhere in a park on the outskirts of the great city, Cutey-Kit was awakened by a mighty sound, the like of which she had never heard before. "I suppose," said she, as she rubbed her little cat's eyes, "that this is London Calling?"

"Quite right," said Beau St. Bernard, who was cleaning his white shoes with pipe clay and murmuring, "I feel quite a dog now I'm in London." "Yes," he continued, "this colossal noise is London calling her children to work, and it is high time we all prepared for a busy day."

"Parks are what interest me," said Shy Squirrel, and in a few moments they were flying over the Marble Arch, and across Hyde Park, with its wide misty gray-green expanses, its masses of flowers and great silent trees. Beau St. Bernard was most interested in the Serpentine (which was covered with boats and looked most inviting) and in the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens. Even though it was still quite early in the morning, little boys and grown-up boys were at the pond with their boats, and tiny yachts were racing on its rippling blue waters, white sails dipping and bowing most gracefully in the breeze. A little farther on they came across a statue of somebody you know well—Peter Pan, the boy who never grew up.

"Of course," said Beau St. Bernard, "nobody ought ever to grow up."

"It is an entirely unnecessary procedure," said Shy Squirrel, and they all agreed that it was very sensible to have Peter Pan standing there in the Gardens to remind everybody that even though they might look ever so grown-up, they could still feel and behave like children, and nobody would mind.

Very soon they flew over to St. James's Park, and saw the lake there, the home of every kind of water fowl, especially the wise old pelicans with their tremendous beaks and spindly legs.

"St. James's Park is really quite a nice place to live in," said one of the pelicans, eying Cutey-Kit rather suspiciously, "but I think you ought to go over to Regent's Park. There are lots of animals there, and I am sure you would feel very much at home."

"I don't think," said Beau St. Bernard "that he appreciates our Cutey-Kit at her true value. However, his advice is excellent, so off we go to Regent's Park."

"One might be right out in the country here," said Shy Squirrel as they enjoyed the beauty of the park; and after that they flew over the Zoological Gardens, taking great care not to land there, because, as Beau St. Bernard whispered to Cutey-Kit, "they might like us so much that they would want us to stay with them forever."

However, they were able to see quite a good deal of the Zoo, and all the animal people who live there. There were elephants and camels, monkeys and giraffes, lions and tigers and beautiful bears, and the bears were dancing and playing ball and having a wonderful time. However, the day was almost over by this time, so Beau St. Bernard proposed landing in Regent's Park. "We will make this our home for some months," he said. "I think we have traveled enough." And Shy Squirrel and Cutey-Kit heartily agreed with him.

So here in the great heart of London we shall say good-by to our trio.

Who Knows?

1. Who are the Maoris?
2. What does "tangible" mean?
3. What bird is the Kentucky state bird?
4. What is a tandem?
5. Where is Argentina?

Answers to last week's questions: The Czechs are the people of Czechoslovakia, western Slavs. Cooperation means working together. A field-vole has a reddish-brown coat and short round ears. Ireland is called "The Emerald Isle." The Nile is the great river of Egypt.

A Wish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I wish I had a little ship,
With sails of rose and gold,
With jewels, silks and spices
All piled up in the hold.

The ropes would all be made of pearls,
The masts, striped sticks of candy,
And it would ring sweet, silver bells,
Like the Chimes of Old Normandy.

It would have a Moorish captain,
And a dark-faced Moorish crew,
And people would gaze and wonder,
And wish that they had one, too.

With all its sails a'flowing,
I would send it out to sea,
Like a butterfly on a blue flower,
And mark it "To you from me."

Ruth W. Hamilton.

Key to Puzzle

Key to puzzle published March 8:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
R A I N B O W

Robin, arrow, iron, nib, barn, Orion, win.

Q. Why is the end of Snubs' tail like the heart of a tree?

A. It is the part that is farthest from the bark.

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EDUCATIONAL

Closer Ties With Latin America Supported by U. S. Professors

"RESOLVED, That the American Association of University Professors recommends that the higher educational institutions of the United States seek closer relations with those of the Latin-American republics, and consider the advisability of entering into arrangements for the interchange of professors and of reserving for Latin-American students at least one fellowship covering all necessary expenses." This resolution, adopted at the annual meeting of the association, is published in their current bulletin with a statement of the considerations that prompted it and some suggestions as to ways in which it may be carried out.

"Your committee is more and more impressed," reads the report of the chairman, Prof. L. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C., "with the great national and international service which the universities of the United States can perform in establishing closer cultural ties with the republics of the American Continent. Throughout Latin America there is evident an increasing desire on the part of men of science to establish closer relations with the investigators in the United States.

"It is one of the glories of our universities that they have always shown a readiness to respond enthusiastically to every call to international service. The future of our relations with the republics of Latin America depends upon the extent to which intellectual ties can be established between the northern and southern sections of the continent; thus bringing about a better mutual comprehension of national ideals and national aspirations.

"Because of the larger purposes to be subserved, your committee desires to urge upon the members of the association the importance of securing the active co-operation of their respective institutions in furthering the plans outlined in this report. We realize that some sacrifice will be necessary but we are also convinced that such sacrifice is fully justified by the larger purposes in view.

At the Congress in Chile

"The first Pan-American Educational Congress, to be held in Santiago, Chile, in August, 1926, will discuss as one of its topics, 'International Co-operation in Education.' Under this head will come a consideration of the interchange of professors, specifically recommended by the Fifth International Conference of American States in 1923 by a resolution which provided that the Pan-American Union should be a center for information concerning the scientific investigations being carried on in each country of the Americas, and should receive each year a list of professors, available and competent to lecture on these subjects in the other countries. The list is to be furnished to all the countries in order that any university desiring to take advantage of the opportunity to secure an exchange professor may do so. The universities of Buenos Aires, Chile, Venezuela and Mexico are known to be interested in exchanges, and probably others also.

"Attention has previously been called to the fact that the predominant intellectual influence in Latin America is European. Latin American universities are constantly receiving professors from Europe who are eminent in the field of literature, natural science or education, as for example, the recent visit of Einstein to Argentina. So far, however, very few American professors have lectured in Latin America, and these have been in the main, teachers of Spanish or Latin American history. It is highly desirable that the people of Latin America should become acquainted with some of our eminent American scientists and educators, and that some of the leading thinkers and scientists of the southern continent should likewise be known and appreciated in this country, through the interchange of persons who can at least read a lecture in the language of their audience.

"Your committee hopes that the members of the association will give immediate consideration to the possibility of an exchange arrangement in their respective institutions in order that some progress may be reported to the Pan-American Congress next summer. The chairman will welcome correspondence in this matter, also any suggestions on methods of administration that may be contributed out of personal experience with such exchanges.

Striking Disparity

"In referring to the matter of fellowship funds for Latin-American students, attention is directed to the striking disparity between the number of fellowships offered in the United States to students from the Latin-American republics as compared with those from other parts of the world. American colleges and universities are offering to Europeans and Orientals about 115 fellowships covering approximately all living expenses, while only three or four such are now available for Latin-Americans, aside from a few openings for student-teachers in Spanish departments. This statement does not have reference to fellowships that are open to native and foreign students alike.

"Fellowships of from $800 to $1200 are greatly needed in order to bring to the United States for advanced training selected, mature students, particularly teachers, from Latin America. The tuition scholarships offered frequently remain unused because applicants cannot meet living expenses, especially in view of the great costs of travel (about $300 one way from the more distant countries). Teachers and others without means can come only when offered fellowships with substantial stipends, and the small number of these that can be provided by the respective governments should be supplemented in this country in the interest of closer intellectual relations. In many cases the students can make a valuable return for the fellowship by teaching in the romance language department, as several are now doing most successfully.

"It should be borne in mind that, while the generosity of many colleges in offering tuition scholarships is greatly appreciated, this action merely places them on a par with Latin-American universities, in which instruction is practically free. Your committee, therefore, recommends that a substantial fellowship for Latin-American students, undergraduate or graduate, be established in every accredited institution of higher education. Information concerning such fellowships should be sent to the chairman, who, it may be added, is preparing to make a similar appeal to Latin-American universities."

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Japanese Kindergarten Children Staging a Little Celebration All by Themselves

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBURT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

CIVIC SERIES—LESSON 25

On the whole, America's system of presidential-congressional government makes for **stability—a fundamental principle** in progress.

Between the "Gem" and the "Beaver" states the nation's baskets are **generously** sprinkled with **apricots** and other **citrus** fruits **indigenous** to the Pacific Northwest.

No mail carrying plane leaves its **hangar** without **parachute flares**, which, when dropped, lighten vast **areas**.

See the book bus—it **perambulates** hill and **vale**—its **partitioned** tiers of knowledge compare favorably with **stationary libraries**.

Isn't a **reputable** newspaper its own guarantee of news **authenticity?**

Must we be **surfeited** with thrills before we are really entertained?

LOOK FOR—	DERIVATIVE WORDS		HOW PRONOUNCED?
"stationery"	wholesale	bookkeeper	apricots
"veil"	systematize	comparison	indigenous
in next	stabilize	perambulator	hangar
lesson	fundamentally	repute	perambulate
	fruitarian	guaranty	authenticity

[Lessons appear Mondays. The Educational Editor, upon request, will be glad to send Lesson Key for the Civic Series]

"Career Books"

ONE of the distinct trends in contemporary education is toward vocational guidance. This attempt to aid the pupil to adapt himself to "the world we live in," and to find his proper and satisfying place in society is highly valuable, especially in view of the increasing complexity of industrial organization and the specialized character of society. The prevention of maladjustment and thereby human and social and industrial waste, while not the sole aim, is one end toward which the school may well work. The movement toward vocational guidance, which tries to prevent this waste, is only about 25 years old; it began, probably, with the settlement houses, which were pioneers in pointing out the need for such guidance, and, in some cases, its technique. Even yet the movement is in its infancy. The past two or three years have witnessed the publication of many books of a practical nature in the field, written in a form especially suitable for high school pupils and teachers, but the literature is not yet adequate.

Some schools throughout the United States have developed courses in vocational guidance; others have inserted work in this field into some course already in existence or have made it an "extracurricular activity" in the hands of a special member of the teaching staff. One Illinois high school which has been especially successful in this field offers a half year course, obligatory to all freshmen, in which the various occupations open to men and women of today are analyzed with a view to ascertaining wages, conditions of work, possibilities for advancement, history of the work, outstanding leaders in the field, etc. But the already overcrowded curriculum of most schools makes such a solution of the problem an impossibility without complete rearrangement of the whole program. Then, the very newness of the field makes it difficult to secure teachers of sufficient competence to warrant the offering of an independent course.

In an Industrial Community

In one of the public high schools of Wisconsin a year ago an experiment was tried along this line which was of value to the individual pupils and to the school as a whole. The community which supported this school was largely industrial and there was a recognized need for this work. But a crowded curriculum made it impossible to offer a separate course in the work, and all that had been done in preceding years was vocational placement conducted somewhat spasmodically by the commercial department of the institution. Last year in the "community life and civic problems" courses, offered in the sophomore year, some time became available for work in the vocations. An opportunity developed also for correlation of work between the sophomore English classes and these social science classes which were to launch the work. After careful planning by the teacher involved in these two courses, a comprehensive plan was worked out along the following lines:

A mimeographed list of occupations was placed in the hands of the students, and each student was directed to choose a career, practical for him, which he would like to follow. An effort was made to impress the classes with the seriousness of this choosing, and they were encouraged to consult teachers, parents, and friends before making a final choice. After this preliminary work had been completed a program of activity was followed embracing the writing of a series of themes, covering various aspects of the chosen occupation, for the English classes and the preparation of a notebook of "clippings" and observations, notes, etc., to be done in connection with the community life work. The themes covered such subjects as "Why I Chose This Career," "A Description of the Work to Be Done in This Occupation," "Training for This Career," and "An Outstanding Leader in This Career." The clippings took the forms of news items, special articles, picture, and the like connected with the subject and were arranged in divisions corresponding to the theme subjects. Themes and clippings together constituted the "Career Book."

Seeking Material

The greatest difficulty encountered, of course, was in locating material for this work. It was a new line of activity and the high school library was almost powerless to help. A few books were purchased, and these went the rounds among the pupils, who took notes on the available material dealing with their particular careers. A number of boys were interested in athletic coaching, and the coach of the school co-operated with them in securing athletic data, manuals of physical exercise, and literature from schools of physical training and coaching. The advertisements of trade schools, appearing in every newspaper and magazine, put many students desiring to follow commercial or mechanical lines of work in touch with valuable material.

A state commission of Illinois distributed free literature of interest and value to prospective farmers. Pamphlets such as "Chemistry as a Vocation" or "The College and the Business Man" turned up from various sources, once the need for such material became known. Occasional articles in magazines and newspapers were clipped and pasted into the notebooks. In some cases interviews with people already engaged in the field were possible. Student observations were at all times encouraged; one boy who wanted to become a garage owner studied automobile advertisements; a prospective merchant studied and criticized window displays in local stores.

In the end, what had been accomplished? First of all, students were set to thinking along vocational lines, analyzing the professions or trades into which they desired to go. There was an increase in general knowledge of trade and professional conditions and an increasing respect for "the problems of the other fellow's job." The interest aroused may be demonstrated by the fact that most of the students thought so highly of their "Career Books" as to make special covers for them (often in their art or printing classes) and to arrange a school exhibit of them, which attracted the attention not only of all the students in the school, but of many of the community's citizens as well.

Home Study Period—Parents' Opportunity

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

THE home-study period offers to parents an ever-present opportunity to co-operate with teachers of their children. In the day as in the boarding school the older child, of course, has to prepare for the next lessons. Where the boarding school evening study hours providing a quiet work time are part of the regular daily schedule and are usually presided over by teacher or master, the day-school evening study periods taking place in the home depend upon home conditions and therefore upon the thought and co-operation of parents.

A recent survey conducted by a large private day school brought up several points worth considering, and threw light in many cases upon the progress or retardation of certain pupils. One set of questions was given each student, another mailed to each home. Following this, joint meetings of parents and teachers, and of teachers and pupils were held on the subject of home study conditions. The chief points of discussion may be of interest.

Time and Place?

Has the child a regular time and place to study? Is time wasted in the attack, due to indecision about when and where to begin? The survey above mentioned showed that some of the poorer students had no definite place to study; many were trying to do their lessons in the family living room, where conversation was carried on, guests were entertained, and in many cases a radio was going. The boarding school study hall is regular, silent and uninterrupted. If the child has a definite place, are his table, desk, and light suitable to his needs? Are his supplies at hand, through habit and arrangement, or does he spend part of his time wandering about collecting his books, tablets, pen and ink, and even after getting started must he go upstairs or down for encyclopedias and a dictionary?

To what extent is he interrupted, if at all? There is the telephone problem, doubtless familiar especially to parents of girls. Calling up to ask an assignment that she should have secured in the classroom, the girl will "visit" extensively with her friend. While the class or student assembly discussion helps form public opinion, the actual handling of such a question rests with the home, possibly with a group of homes. In like manner, any interrupting of the period set aside for home study and concentration, whether it be by guests, younger brothers and sisters, or by radio, is finally under the control of the parents. Meeting such problems offers, incidentally, one of the beautiful opportunities for co-operation presented to parents and children.

The survey also brought up for consideration the question of whether or not the parent should help the child in his lessons. Individually, of course, it is a matter between the particular parent and teacher. It might be well for the parent to ascertain whether or not parental coaching is welcomed by the teacher. In many cases it may be. In the school aforementioned, the 35 teachers were unanimously against home help except in prearranged cases, for the following reasons: (1) Parents without teaching experience are likely to do the work while the child merely watches, thus providing him with the answer, but not with the means for growth; (2) parents who once taught may not be in touch with the methods used by the child's teacher, and may merely confuse the child; (3) the parent may undo something the teacher is working out with that child—it is possible that the child may be purposely left to think out something by himself after a little start, and help from home may be unwise at this particular stage in his development; (4) and, finally, if the parent enables a struggling child to arrive every day with his difficulties all solved, the teacher, never having complete data, cannot be expected to study his needs intelligently.

Length of Study Period

Another point manifesting its importance concerned the length of the home study period. Does the child cease his studying by a certain hour whether he has finished or not? Conscientious children may arrive at school each morning with their lessons completed, yet those children may be studying an unreasonable length of time on home work. A regular closing time rests with the parents. If the child cannot finish by that time the teacher ought to know and search out the reasons. Perhaps the lessons are too heavy, perhaps the child is wasting vacant periods at school or dreaming over his books at home, perhaps he belongs in the grade below or should carry a lighter schedule, perhaps he needs special help. In any case that teacher, having many other children doing the same lessons, and probably having other years of similar work with which to compare the case, can know how to study the problem only if the child goes to bed whether his lessons are finished or not. Along this same line there is always, of course, the child who seldom brings home any work, or who consistently finishes early. Perhaps he does not understand thorough preparation and needs help in learning how to study; perhaps he could take up an extra subject or do an interesting project; perhaps he belongs in the next grade.

The parents of day-school children are therefore supplementary members of the faculty, and as such are responsible for a definite portion of the child's daily schedule. The teacher gratefully depends upon them for this co-operation. They, in turn, have an ever-present opportunity for providing the child with home study conditions that make for growth and progress.

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Carmagnole (car-mah-n'yohl'), song and dance of the French Revolution, in 1789.

Gabriele d' Annunzio (gah-brē-eh'-leh dahn-noon'-tsēo), pen-name of Gaetano Rapagnetta, Italian poet and novelist.

Hans Guldo von Bülow (beu'-loh, or beu'-lov) (1830-94), German pianist, conductor and composer.

Toussaint l'Ouverture (too-sanh' loo-vair-ture'), (1743-1803), Negro general, and liberator of Haiti.

Procrustes (pro-crus-tēz), legendary Greek robber, said to have stretched or shortened his captives to make them fit a certain bed.

Alighieri Dante (ah-lē-g'yeh-rē dahn'-teh) (1265-1321), Italian poet, soldier, and exile.

Parent-Teacher Convention

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers will hold its thirtieth annual convention at Atlanta, May 3 to 9. The convention theme is "The Educational Significance of the Parent-Teacher Movement." Among those on the program are Dr. Frankwood E. Williams of the national committee on mental hygiene, Judge Camille Kelly of the Juvenile Court, Memphis; Dr. George Coe, professor of education, Columbia University; Miss Mary McSkimmon, president, National Education Association; J. W. Faust, National Playground and Recreation Association; Florence Ward of the United States Bureau of Education. Mrs. A. H. Reeve, president of the national congress, will address the convention on "The Fourth Corner Stone." Round-table conferences will be conducted by national leaders, among whom will be Dr. Frankwood Williams and Florence Ward on rural problems and Dr. Caroline Hedger of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund on "The High School Age."

Making Education a Unity by Ordinary Staff Meeting

Leicester, Eng.
Special Correspondence

THE ordinary school staff meeting does not succeed in making a unity of the various branches of the school curriculum. It does succeed, as a rule, in unifying the efforts of the staff so far as discipline, tone and esprit-de-corps are concerned; but the more important, the more difficult object of co-ordinating and welding together the various "subjects" is not achieved by staff meetings at which, as is the case in the majority of instances, the discussions center upon mark-lists, promotions, time-tables, supervisory duties and other matters of school organization.

The staff meeting at one school has been transformed from a routine and business affair into a genuine educational conference. The masters and mistresses in charge of the various subjects undertook in rotation to read a paper or deliver an address on their own subject, its importance and its relationship with the rest of the school work. Thus it became possible not merely to interrelate the subjects by little bits of co-ordination (which is useful, but does not carry one very far), but to permeate the whole school with the idea of the interdependence of all knowledge. The English master, for example, was able to secure the co-operation of the rest of the staff in his efforts to improve the quality of the pupils' work in oral and written expression. The classics master was able to obtain the support of the geographical, historical and modern language lessons in his work. Even the physical training expert found his task easier and more effectual as the result of the conferences. And the head master, surveying the whole movement, found himself the mainspring of a unified organization, working as one coherent force, for the development of the individualities of the pupils under his charge.

Successful Experiment—Mannheim Handicraft

Mannheim, Ger.
Special Correspondence

SINCE 1918 all kinds of educational experiments have been made in Germany. Even the system of elementary and secondary education which for nearly a century had formed the solid and unquestioned basis of the whole educational system began first to be criticized and then to be reformed.

One of the most promising experiments is the introduction of handicraft into elementary education. Some years ago the city of Mannheim, which as an educational center became greatly interested in a training of this kind, started the first handicraft school in one of its suburbs. The school has the curriculum of a good elementary school, but the arts and crafts are made the basis of the children's intellectual education. Going the round of the Mannheim elementary schools, the difference between this and the others becomes evident at first sight. Owing to the initiative and energy of Dr. Sickinger, the former organizer of the so-called "Mannheim school system," all Mannheim elementary schools are exceptionally good. Yet the difference remains and is emphasized by the fact that the suburb of Feudenheim, where the new handicraft school was established, has retained something of its old rural charm. The school and its next-door neighbor, the small gray village church, form the center of the former village of Feudenheim. From the school windows the eye overlooks the vast plain spreading from Mannheim to Heidelberg, the Odenwald hills forming a pleasing background to the somewhat monotonous landscape.

Joy

Whoever enters the school will sense joy alive in its teachers and its pupils. If you ask any of the children in the streets whether they like going to school, their eyes light up and their "yes" has the sound of genuine gladness.

A visit to the school showed us the reason why. Even its exterior is more pleasing to the eye than that of most elementary schools. Evidence of the awakened artistic sense of the pupils are the charming little drawings on the cards attached to the doors of the various classrooms indicating the number of the form and the name of the teacher. The walls of the classrooms are decorated with rows of pictures drawn or painted by the children themselves. Favorite subjects are the events of their daily life at school and at home. Some of these pictures show a considerable training of eye and hand. Even in the first form the six-year-olds are encouraged to try and make little drawings of things they have seen or are particularly fond of, of flowers, animals, their toys or anything else they may be interested in. The children's copy books are very different from those of other schools. Most of them are richly illustrated.

Another subject is printing. The school has a small printing press of its own, so that the pupils are able to print a little school magazine to which teachers and pupils contribute stories and articles.

The children themselves are perfectly different from those Germany used to be proud of in former times. Instead of "prim little prigs," these children are happy and healthy little creatures on very friendly terms with their teachers. Whereas the old-style schools aimed at teaching the children reading, writing and arithmetic straight away, as had been the custom for centuries, the handicraft-school teachers first try to develop the dormant faculties of each child. It is an all-round education. Before the child is taught anything, the teachers tries to find out his particular gifts. The school believes in the child's creative ability and the child who feels that much is expected of him, develops marvelous qualities.

New Ways

The new aim has unfolded new ways and means. Instead of stuffing the children with facts, the teachers discuss problems with them, and the more interested the children get in a subject, the more they wish to hear about it. The consequence is, of course, that it is impossible to separate the subjects from each other in the old-fashioned way. Starting from one subject, the teacher talks about it from as many points of view as possible, drawing in history, geography, literature, natural history and natural science as he goes along. In this way, the child's inteligence gradually widens as he makes his way from the lower to the upper forms.

In the beginners' classes, which always commence at Easter, the children are taken for walks in the neighborhood and taught to see, to listen and to commune with nature, while they are marching, playing or resting. They learn to imitate the sounds of nature or the peasant in the field, the ferryman on the ferry, the chimes of the church bells. And at the same time they are taught to reproduce what they have seen by drawing and painting it. Only gradually they are led on to read and write and do little sums; this knowledge seems to come of itself and opens up a new field of pleasant discoveries. All fear is banished from this school. Yet the parent cannot complain of too much leniency. The children are taught to be accurate in all their work, and they themselves are often the hardest critics of their achievements. They educate each other, and only in difficult cases the teacher steps in. Instead of punishing those who do not come up to the mark, those who accomplish anything particularly good get a reward.

Develops Good Will

Each class soon develops that feeling of fellowship and good will which is characteristic of the whole school. Thus the school educates the children toward real citizenship. They learn to understand that a commonwealth can only thrive if each member is willing to subordinate his own wishes to the welfare of the community.

A school of this kind must, of course, have the best and most efficient teachers. Only artistic qualifications make it possible to fulfill what is expected of him in this respect. But the teacher has to be even more than that; he must possess a wide and deep knowledge of many things which he must have handy whenever he needs it. Therefore he will always have to go on developing his own personality, widening the range of his knowledge and maturing his character. Only if he can achieve all this, will he prove to be the right man in the right place and be able to understand the wisdom of Goethe's words: "Happiness is the development of all one's gifts."

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DECLINES IN STOCK MARKET ARE GENERAL

Motor and Public Utility Issues Target for Bear Attack

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Selling attacks were resumed in the stock market as trading opened today, with speculative offerings based partly on the probability of tighter money conditions in connection with the day's huge turnover of tax and interest payments.

Initial declines of 1 to 3 points were recorded by American Smelting, Savage Arms, Jordan Motors and Chesapeake & Ohio. Fractional recessions were general among the motors and other industrials.

Short selling increased in volume when the early decline failed to bring in the customary quota of supporting orders. More than a score of representative issues fell back 1 to 3 points in the first half hour, with pressure directed principally against the motor, public utility and food shares.

Allis Chalmers dropped 3½ points, and early losses of 1 to 2½ points included American Water Works, Ward Baking "B," Postum Cereal, Baldwin, International Paper, Dodge, Chrysler, White and Nash Motors, and American Can.

Rail stocks also yielded some of the last week's recoveries. Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Railway, Wabash and Pere Marquette sagging 1 to 3 points. Both the American Agricultural Chemical issues sold at the year's low prices.

A sharp break of 47 points in Belgian francs to 4.06½c aroused reports that the forthcoming revaluation would be around the 4c level. Other foreign exchanges were slightly easier with sterling at $4.85¾.

Railroad List Uneven

Seaboard Air Line declined 4¾ to 3¼, the lowest of the year, and Atlantic Coast Line increased its loss to 7 points. Their weakness, however, did not prevent a strong rally in other railroad shares which in turn injected strength into various industrials and specialties.

Chesapeake & Ohio sold 4 points above its early low figure, and Delaware Lacakawanna, Delaware & Hudson, Norfolk, Atchison, Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred and Texas Pacific rose 1 to 2¾ above Saturday's close.

General Electric was lifted 4 points, and Famous Players and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe 3.

Call loans renewed unchanged at 4½ per cent.

Bond Market Depressed

Unsettling incidents in the stock and foreign exchange markets exerted a depressing influence on bond trading today, and prices drifted irregularly lower.

Belgian Government obligations reflected uneasiness over the sharp break in the Belgian franc, based on rumors of a devaluation to 4 cents, and uncertainty over the outcome of the present loan negotiations.

Railroad liens generally were subjected to selling pressure, although Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s rallied 3 points, and Florida East Coast 4½s were strengthened by the quick oversubscription of a $15,000,000 bond issue for the road. Delaware & Hudson, Baltimore & Ohio and Erie bonds were lower.

Weak spots in the industrial and public utility divisions included American Beet Sugar 6s, Midvale Steel 5s, International Agricultural Chemical 5s, Interborough 6s and Consumers Power 5s, which averaged losses of about a point each.

EUROPEAN ADVICES FORCE PRICES OF GRAIN DOWNWARD

CHICAGO, March 15 (AP)—Wheat prices here took a sudden early downturn today, influenced chiefly by unexpected weakness of quotations at Liverpool. The critical situation in the League of Nations Council relative to issues growing out of Germany's entrance was reported as being largely responsible for the erratic action of the Liverpool market.

On the other hand, extreme smallness of contract stocks of wheat in Chicago tended to prevent speculative selling and to check a radical setback in values. Chicago opening prices, ⅞c to 2c lower, May (new) $1.64¼ to $1.65, and July $1.42 to $1.42¾, were followed by numerous minor changes and then by something of a rally.

Corn and oats were affected by the depression of wheat. After opening ½c to ¾c off, May 78 to 78⅛, the corn market recovered a little.

Oats started ⅛c to ⅜c down, May 40¼ to 40⅜, and held near to the initial range.

Provisions went lower with hogs and grain.

DIVIDENDS

Brown Boveri Electric Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1¾ per cent on American Brown Boveri Electric Corporation stock. Dividend is payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

El Paso Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred Series A and $1.50 on the preferred Series B, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

Lamson & Hubbard Corporation declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred stock on account of accumulations payable April 15 to stock of record April 1. This is the first disbursement on the issue since Nov. 15, 1920. Accumulations to date total 36¾ per cent.

Prairie Pipe Line declared the regular quarterly $2 dividend, payable April 30 to stock of record March 31.

State Street Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Howe Sound declared a 75 cents quarterly dividend, previously 50 cents quarterly dividend. Previously 50 cents payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.

The report of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, shows net profit of $2,293,673, after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, and $500,000 reserve for contingencies. This is equivalent to $17.64 a share earned on $13,000,000 preferred stock, and, after allowing for the regular 7 per cent preferred dividends, to $10.64 a share on $13,000,000 common stock, comparing with net profit of $147,711, or $1.13 a share on preferred stock in 1924, when no appropriation was made for contingency reserve.

CANADIAN CAR LOADINGS

Car loadings on Canadian railroads for the week ended March 6 numbered 58,663, compared with 55,564 in the previous week and 51,592 for the corresponding week of last year. Loadings from connections were 39,821, compared with 38,973 in the previous week and 33,186 last year. Loadings to March 6 this year total 495,827 and receipts from connections 319,811, compared with 471,358 and 305,479 respectively in 1925.

LUDLOW MFG. ASSOCIATES

In year to Dec. 31, 1925, Ludlow Manufacturing Associates earned $2,516,000 after payment of taxes on 1924 business, equal to $17.97 a share on outstanding 140,000 shares of no par value. In 1924 earnings were $2,346,000, equal to $16.75 per share and in 1923 $2,060,700, or $14.72 per share.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar.15	Last Mar.13
200	Adv-Ru	14½	14½	14½	..
100	*Adv-Ru pf.	55	55	55	..
200	Ahumada	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
1900	Air Reduc.	115½	114¾	115½	116
400	Ajax Rub.	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝
12900	Allied Ch.	123⅞	122½	124½	123⅛
700	*Ald Ch pf	119¾	119¾	119¾	..
500	Allis-Chal.	84	82¾	84	86
100	Als-Chal pf	107½	107½	107½	..
4500	Am Ag Ch.	23½	22	23½	24¼
4500	Am Ag C pf	74⅝	70¾	70¾	74¾
300	Am Bk Note	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	..
200	Am mBeet S	32	31½	32	31¾
200	Am Bosch..	24	24	24	23¾
200	Am B Bv pf	89	88¾	88¾	..
600	Am Brake..	126	126	126	127
500	Am Br Bov	38	37¾	37¾	38
18600	Am Can	51⅛	50½	50¾	51
2100	Am Can	30⅝	30½	30½	306
2100	Am Corp.	100	99½	100	101½
2200	Am&FPw	25	25½	25½	..
500	Am Ice	25	24¼	24½	25¼
200	Am Int Crp	122½	122½	122½	123⅛
200	Am Linseed	41	41	41	41¼
3200	Am Loco	41	41	41	..
200	Am Loco pf	101¾	100½	101¾	101¾
400	Am S Razor	53	52⅞	53	54
3300	Am Ship	11⅝	10¼	10¼	11⅜
6400	Am Smelt	127⅞	125½	127⅜	127¼
100	Am Smlt pf	114	114	114	114
400	Am Steel	43⅜	43	43	43
100	*Am mSil pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
2900	Am Sugar	73½	72¼	72¼	73½
200	Am Sug pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
700	*Am T&T	146½	146½	146½	148⅞
2000	Am WWks.	54	52¾	53½	55
800	Am Wool	33	32½	33	32¾
200	Am Wool pf	82	82	82	80
500	Anaconda	46	45⅞	46	45⅞
5500	Armour A	24¼	24	24	24¼
2300	Armour B	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	14
5000	Asso Oil	44⅝	43⅜	43⅜	44½
1400	Atchison	128	126½	128	128⅞
1400	Atl Birm&A	21½	21½	21½	22
3800	Atl CoastL	218½	213½	216½	223
900	Atl G&Kl	43¼	42	43¼	42
100	Atl G&WI pf	46	46	46	46
300	Atl Refin	101	101	101	101
200	Austin N	21⅞	21½	21½	22
4400	Baldwin	107	105½	106¼	106⅞
7400	Balt & Ohio	91¼	90¼	90⅞	90½
100	Balt & O pf	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	69
400	Bangor & A.	41	40	40	41½
100	Bangor pf.	100	100	100	100
900	*Barnsdall A	28¼	28	28	28¼
5600	Beth Steel	62	61⅞	61⅞	62½
200	Beth Stl 8%	114¾	114¾	114¾	127⅞
400	Booth Fish6	85	85	85	85
1200	Briggs	31½	31	31½	31⅜
100	Br Edison	138	138	138	138
2700	Br Man Tr.	67⅞	61	61½	61½
100	Br Man pf.	82	82	82	82
700	Br Un Gas.	73½	73½	73½	73½
500	Brunsw Term	19½	19¼	19¼	..
400	Bush Term..	18	18	18	18½
100	*Butte & Sup	13½	13½	13½	13¾
200	Butterick	225	225	225	224
1000	Cal Pack	130½	130	130	131
4300	Cal Pet	35¼	34⅞	35	34¾
500	Callahan	2	2	2	2
100	Cal & Ariz.	59	59	59	59
100	Can Pac	154	154	154	154
1500	Case Thresh.	80¼	79	79	80¾
1500	Cent Leather	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16½
Cen Lea pf		57	56	56½	57
3600	Cen Lea pf.	57	56	56½	57
3100	Cerro de P.	63	61⅞	62½	62½
500	Cert-Teed	47	47	47	47
900	Chandler pf.	41	40¾	40¾	41¾
300	Chandler M.	20	20	20	20
19300	Ches & Ohio	134⅝	130	131½	131⅞
300	Ches & O pf	133	131¾	133	132
1400	Chi & Alton	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
300	Chi&Alt pf.	12½	12	12	12¼
100	Chi Gt West	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
600	Chi Gt W pf	20⅞	20	20	20⅞
1800	Chi M&SP	11½	10½	10½	10½
300	Chi M&SP pf	11½	11½	11½	11½
300	Chi M&SP pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17½
500	CM&SP pfct.	17	16	16	16
600	Chi & NW	70½	70½	70½	70
300	Chi Pneu	103½	102½	102½	102½
2700	Chi R I	47	45⅞	45⅞	46½
400	Childs	55	54⅝	55	55
800	Chile Cop	33⅞	33½	33½	33⅞
20500	Chrysler	40¼	39½	40	40⅜
200	Chrst Br	48¼	47½	47½	..
700	*Coca Cola	136	135	136¼	138
800	Colo F & I	31½	31	31½	31
300	Colo South.	55	54¾	54¾	55
900	Col Carbon	66	65	65½	66
400	Col Gas	79¼	78⅝	79¼	78¾
200	Com In Tr.	64	64	64	64
500	Com Cred	32	32	32	32¼
1500	Congoleum	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18
6400	Con Gas	82¾	81½	82¾	82½
400	Cont Can	80¼	80¼	80¼	81¼
200	Cont Ins	136½	136½	136½	..
1700	Cont Motors	12⅜	12	12¼	12
1700	Cont Motors	12⅜	12	12¼	12
5200	Corn Prd	38¼	37½	37¼	38¼
400	Coty	51	50⅞	50⅞	51
200	Crucible	70½	70½	70½	71
1300	Cub Am S.	25½	25	25	25½
600	Cushman	93	91½	91½	94
1400	Davison	34⅞	34⅛	34¼	34
800	Del La&W	143¾	142	142¾	142
1600	Del & Hud	171	167½	168¾	168¼
200	Det Edison	127¾	127½	127¾	127¾
11600	Dodge A	34⅞	34¼	34¾	35½
100	Dodge pf	86	86	86	86¼
2300	Dome Mines	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	19⅞
100	Douglas P.	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
300	Du So Shore	41¼	41¼	41¼	..
1700	Dupont	219½	217¼	217⅞	220
200	Dupont deb	102½	102½	102½	103
200	Duqu pf	113	113	113	..
500	East Kodak	109⅝	109¼	109¼	110
500	Eaton Axle	28¼	28⅛	28¼	28¼
200	Elec Battery	77½	77½	77½	78⅝
4900	Elec L&P	22½	22	22½	22⅝
300	*ElecL&P pf	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛	94¼
500	Emer-Brant.	22	22	22	21⅞
100	Elec Boat	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
100	End John	68¾	68¾	68¾	69
200	Elec Au...to	71¼	71¼	71¼	72¼
3600	Erie	29½	28⅝	29½	28⅞
2800	Erie 1 pf	40½	39¾	39¾	40¼
300	*Fair Morse	52¼	52¼	52¼	51⅛
5000	*Fam Play	122¾	120½	121½	121⅞
100	*Fam Ply pf	123	123	123	123
200	Fed M&S pf	76¾	75½	76¾	75½
900	First Nat St	383¾	378¾	378¾	387⅞
600	Fisher Bdy	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92
200	Fidelity Ins	187	187	187	..
3500	Fisk Rubber	19	18¼	18¾	18¾
400	Fisk 1pf sta	83½	82½	82½	..
4700	*Fleischm'n	46⅞	45⅞	46½	47½
7500	Foundation	107½	105⅛	105¼	106⅞
500	Fox A	66	66	66	66
2600	Freeport Tx.	25	24¼	24¾	25
600	*Gabriel	37	36½	37	38⅞
500	Gardner M.	8⅝	8½	8½	8
400	Gen Am Tk	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46¾
15400	Gen Asphalt	70¼	68¼	69½	69
600	Gen Asph pf.	109½	108	109½	110
5000	Gen Elec	32	31¾	32⅛	318
1000	Gen Elec Sp	11½	11½	11½	11¼
23700	Gen Motors	126¾	124⅝	126⅝	125
300	Gen Mot 7%	115	114¾	114¾	115
100	Gen OD Adv	54	54	54	54½
200	*Gen Gr E	48¾	48½	48½	49
38500	Gen Pet	62⅞	60⅞	62	60¾
500	Gimbel Br.	62	62	62	64¾
500	Glidden	23	23	23	23⅛
500	Gold Dust	49	49	49	49¾
2300	Goodrich	63⅞	62¾	62¾	63⅞
1500	*Goodyr ppf	104½	104½	104½	105⅞
400	Granby	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
100	Grt Nor pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	73¼
300	*Grt W Sug	100⅝	99½	100⅝	101⅞
600	*Gulf Steel	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	8
800	Hartman	76½	76½	76½	77
100	Hoe & Co.	30	29⅞	29⅞	30¼
300	Homestake.	55	55	55	..
4300	Howe So.	35½	34	35½	34⅜
200	Hud Man pf	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
31400	*Hudsn Man.	37	37	37	..
1000	Hupp Mot.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10
300	Ill Central	109	109	109	109¼
1600	Ind Oil & G	22⅞	22½	22⅞	22⅞
100	Indian Mot.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
500	Indian Refin	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	..
1500	Inspiration	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
4000	Interboro R.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24½
200	Inter Agri.	36	36	37	37
2800	Intercon Rub	19½	19⅜	19⅜	19⅞
100	Int Business	18½	17⅞	17⅞	18¾
100	*Int Cement.	42⅞	42¾	42¾	43
7700	Int Comb	64½	64½	64½	66
1100	Int Harv	45⅞	45¼	45¼	45
600	Int Match pf	120⅞	120⅞	121½	120
500	Int MMar pf	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	61
200	Int Nickel	34½	34½	35	34
1300	Int Paper	36½	36½	36½	37¼
1500	Int Tel & T	120¼	119½	120	119
2500	Jordan Mot.	52¾	51½	52¾	52½
900	Kan City So	40	40	41	40⅞
200	Kelly Spring	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
2100	Kennecott	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	53¼
900	Keystone	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
12100	*Kresge	57¼	55⅝	57¼	58
700	Lee Rubber	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11¼
500	Lehigh Val.	81½	81½	81½	81½
700	Lern Fink	35⅛	35	35	35½
100	Lim Loco	61¼	61¼	61¼	62
21600	Loews Inc	40½	38¾	40	38½
1600	Loft Inc	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9
100	*Life Saver.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19½
200	Lou,G&E A.	24	24	24	24
300	Lou*Oil Ref	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
600	Louis & N.	131	130	130	128
700	Ludlum Stl.	45¾	45¼	45¾	45⅝
2200	*Mack Tr.	122⅞	121½	122⅞	123
300	Magma Cop.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40¾
400	Mallinson	24⅝	24½	24½	25
100	Manati Sug.	40	40	40	40
1600	Man El Sup.	68¼	66⅞	69¾	67
500	Man Elv mg	48½	47¾	47¾	48¾
1900	Maracaibo	26¾	25¾	26½	25⅛
4800	Marland Oil.	56	55½	55¾	55⅞
500	Marlin Rock	31	30½	31	31
100	Mart-Parry.	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
500	Maytag	22	21¾	22	22¼
100	McCrory	95	95	95	..
100	McCrory B.	89½	89½	89½	90
100	McIntyre	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
400	Mex Seab.	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	8¾
1100	Miami Cop.	12¼	12	12	12½
1600	Mid Cont.	31⅞	31	31⅜	31⅜
1000	Mid States ct	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1200	Mid States.	1½	1½	1½	..
100	*Min&SSM pf	69	69	69	69
200	Miller R	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	40¼
2000	Mo K&T	38½	37½	38¼	38½
800	Mo KT pf	91⅝	90	91⅝	90¼
2000	Mo Pac	32	31½	32	32
1600	Mo Pac pf	79½	78⅛	78⅛	79
7200	Mont Ward.	72½	72⅛	72½	73
700	Moon Mot	71¾	70¾	71¼	71¼
500	Mother Lode	32½	32¼	32½	32½
600	*Motometer	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
600	Mot Wheel.	42¾	42¼	42½	43¾
200	Motion Pic.	29⅝	29½	29½	29⅞
600	Mullins Bdy.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22½
1300	Murry Body	17	17	17	17
16900	Nash Mot	11¾	11½	11⅝	12¼
200	Nat Acme	57½	57½	58½	59½
500	Nat Bisc	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
200	Nat Clo&S	82½	82½	81¾	82
4400	Na Dairy	33	33	33	32¾
200	Nat Dist Sto	36¾	36¾	36¾	37
1000	Nat ClA ct.	45	44¾	44¾	45⅛
100	Nat Supply.	63½	63½	63½	63⅛
8500	Nat P&L	22¼	21⅞	22	22
700	Nev Cons	13¼	13	13	13¼
200	NY Air Br.	43	42½	42½	43½
700	NY Canners.	42½	41⅞	42	41½
4800	NY Central	126⅞	125¾	126	126
200	NY C&StL	158⅞	158	158	157½
400	NY C&SL pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	97¾
2000	NY NH&H	37⅞	37¼	37½	37⅞
100	NY Ont&W.	23⅞	23	23	24
200	NY Ry pf ct	13	12½	13	..
100	NY State Ry	25	25	25	..
1000	Niag F pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
2200	Norf&West	150½	149	149½	149½
8700	North Am	53⅞	52½	52⅞	54
100	N Am Ed pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	..
300	North Pac	71⅞	70⅞	70⅞	71
700	Omnibus	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18½
700	Omnibs pf A	97	97	97	98
400	Oppenheim	59	58½	58½	59½
400	Orpheum C	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
600	Otis Elev	21⅞	21½	21⅞	22
200	Otis Elev pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
100	Otis Steel	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
100	Otis Steel pf	98½	98½	98½	..
700	Owens Bot	63	63	63	..
1300	Pac Pet & Tr	23	23	23	..
200	Pac Gas	32	32	32	..
3300	Pac Oil	125	125	125	..
6100	Packard M	36	35¾	35¾	35⅞
500	*Paige Det.	21⅞	21½	21⅞	22
200	Pan-Am Pet	61¾	61¾	61¾	65
3300	Pan-Am B	65½	64¾	65⅛	65⅛
100	Pan-Am WB	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	40
100	Panhandle	10	10	10	9⅝
200	Patha Ex A	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
200	Penick & F	19	19	19	19
1100	Penn RR	52½	52	52⅛	53
2600	*Pere Marq	86⅝	85	85⅝	85
500	Phil Co	61⅞	61	61	62¼
800	Phila Read	41¼	41	41⅛	41⅛
3500	*Phillips Pt	45	44½	44¾	45½
100	Phoenix pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
1500	Pierce-Ar	32⅞	31⅛	32⅞	32⅝
700	Pierce-A pf	96⅞	96	96⅞	97⅛
100	Pierce Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Pitts C pf	76½	76½	76½	76¾
200	Pitts WV	103⅛	103	103	103
2400	Postum Inc	89⅛	88½	88¾	89¾
700	Press Steel	61	61	61	62¾
500	Press St pf	88	88	88	88
500	Prod & Ref	14	14	14	14
1200	Pub Serv	79	78¾	78¾	79
300	Pub Ser Sc	116½	116½	116½	..
1000	Pb Ser rts	1¼	1	1¼	..
2000	Pullman	158	156½	158	155¾
400	Pure Oil	28	28	28	27⅞
1500	Radio	37	36¼	36¾	36
4000	*Ry Steel Sp	65⅞	64¾	65⅞	66¾
400	Ray Copper	11½	11½	11½	11⅞
1200	Reading	84½	83½	83½	84
100	Reading 1 pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
100	Reading rts.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
1400	Rem Type	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	104
300	Replogle Stl.	11¾	11½	11½	11⅞
1300	Repub Stl	56	55¼	55⅞	55⅞
1200	Reynolds C.	65⅞	64⅞	65⅞	65¾
100	Robert Reis.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
200	*Rossia Ins	94½	94½	94½	95½
700	St Joseph	42	41½	42	..
200	*StL SW pf	63½	63½	63½	63½
700	Savage A	87	87	87	88
1000	Scabd Tts	15	15	15	15
17300	Seabd AL	37¼	34	37¼	34
900	Seabd AL pf	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	40
100	Seagrave	14	14	14	..
500	Sears Roe	26½	26¼	26¼	27
2500	Shell Union	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½
200	Shubert Th	57½	57½	57½	..
300	*Simmons	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
400	Simms Pet	23¼	23	23	23¼
5400	Sinclair	22⅞	22¼	22½	22⅞
1000	Sloss Shef	115¼	114¾	115	116
300	Skelly Oil	29	29	29	29¼
1000	So Dairies B	33½	32⅞	33½	..
4200	So Pacific	99¾	98¾	99	99⅞
2900	So Railway	113⅞	112⅞	113	114
600	So Ry pf	90	90	90	90
2500	Spicer Co	27	26½	27	28¼
1500	Sta Gas	56	55⅞	56½	56
100	Sta Gas pf.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56
1200	Sta Oil Co	57	56½	56½	56¾
3500	Sta Oil NJ	41⅞	41½	41⅞	42
100	Sta O NJ pf	117½	117½	117½	117½
3300	St-Warner	82⅞	81	82⅞	83¼
100	*Stromberg	71	71	82⅞	83¼
6400	Studebaker	58	57⅞	58	57½
300	Sub Boat	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
300	Sun Oil	35½	35½	35½	35¾
400	Tenn Cop	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2500	Tex Co	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
2000	Tex Gulf S	134	133	133⅞	132⅞
1300	Tex&Pac	52	51¼	52	51⅛
3100	Tex P Coal	14½	14¼	14½	14½
200	The Fair	31	31	31	31
1600	Third Ave	38	37½	37½	38⅞
1700	Tidewater	35	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
300	Tidewatr pf	97	97	97	96¾
900	Timken	51¾	51¼	51½	52
800	Trans Oil	35	34¾	35	34
700	Under Type	56	56	56	57½
1300	Un Bag & P	52½	52½	53	52½
800	Un Cig Cal	42¾	42½	42½	42⅞
2300	Un Car&C	84¼	83	84	82
1400	Un Pacific	145¾	144¾	145¾	145¾
300	Un Pac pf	77¾	77¼	77½	..
200	Un Tk Car	89	88½	88½	..
100	Uni Alloy St	30	30	30	30
100	Uni Fruit	271	271	271	272
100	Uni Pneurbd	34	34	271	35
500	US CIPipe	176	172½	175	172
100	USCIP pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	..
1400	US Dist	48⅞	46⅞	48⅞	47½
200	US Hoffman	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞	..
700	US Ind Alco	52¾	52½	52½	52¼
500	US Realty	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛	56⅞
11700	US Rubber	73½	72	72	72⅞
100	US Rub pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
300	US Smelt	44	44	44	43⅞
17500	US Steel	127⅞	123⅞	124¾	124¼
200	US Steel pf	125½	125½	125½	125½
1400	Univ Pipe	20¼	20

WEEK'S REVIEW OF FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER

Good Demand for Ladies' Low Cut Shoes—Tanners Say Trade Unsatisfactory

There is a smart demand for footwear, especially at plants specializing in ladies' novelty low cuts.

One of the trade features is the "comeback" of cut-out vamps of the most pronounced types. Sizable factories so fitted up, and capable of producing low-cut novelties ranging in price from $2 to $3, are overwhelmed with orders.

The call for other lines of ladies' shoes is only mediocre, and the demand for men's street footwear is not up to conservative expectations. Then, again, new business on men's heavy work shoes is draggy, and boys' "rough and ready" footwear figures low in bookings.

Sole Leather Draggy

The Boston oak sole leather market is generally accepted as reflecting conditions in other large sole leather marts, and therefore it is fair to report new business light, draggy, and price conditions easy.

Choice oak steer backs are quoted at 50c. Tannery run of the same are 45@48c. Selected bends, for the finder's trade, are 60@70c. Texas heavy X bloom bends are 75c.

The Boston oak offal market still seems to be the one to which all others look for quotations. Rough double shoulders are listed, car load lots, at 44@45c, with stocks well sold out. Choice selections of oak bellies are 28c, with the ordinary run moving at 24@26c. These quotations relate to carload lots only. Floor stock is small. Heads are firm at 15@18c. Conditions in the union sole leather markets show much activity, but the actual movement of leather is limited to moderate amounts, buyers keeping purchases well within their needs. There is an undertone of weakness noticeable, however, in the large transactions.

Packer's heavy steer backs are offered at 44@45c. Medium weights of the same are 42@44c. Cow backs are 42@43c, with country hide backs quoted at 38@40c. Choice union tanned bends are 54@56c.

Union sole leather offal showed just a little letting up in the call. Prime single union tanned shoulders have been lately booked at 28@30c, and selected union bellies at 23@24c, with a fraction off for the throw outs. Top grades of heads sell at 14@15c.

Calf Skin Market Dull

Tanners of calf skins are disconcerted over present conditions, with prices easier, sales mostly confined to daily needs, and bids placed below quotations. Tanners, however, anticipating the late drop in the raw skin market curtailed their tannery output thereby avoiding a surplus.

Quotations on calf skins were firm and varied little from flures noted in the sales. The better grades of colored chrome calf were offered at 45@48c. Light weights, for ladies' shoes, showed a market average of 40@44c.

As the season advances buyers of ladies' low cuts are dropping calf, and calling for vici kid and patent leather footwear.

Side upper leather tanners report conditions as unsatisfactory. The cheaper grades of all tannages are in good demand. Some are well sold up, the medium selections are fairly active, but the choicer sort has few inquirers.

The better selections of chrome-colored sides were listed at 26@28c. The medium grades at 22@24c moved fairly well, but the cheaper sort quoted at 16@20c is scarce, many back orders awaiting receipts.

Elk tannages are slow. The top selections are listed at 35@40c, prime mediums at 24@32c, with the lower grades quoted at 15@20c and sold down to a condition of scarcity. Tanners of split leather admit a noticeable improvement in the demand for flexibles and novelty grained sides. Flexible splits sold, under an active call, at 20c for strictly No. 1 grade, with the lower sort moving from 10c to 18c. Shoe lining splits had a good call, during the last week, first choice being offered at 13@15c, prime seconds at 10@12c, and a third grade bringing 7@9c.

Sheepskin Demand Slow

New business in sheepskins is slow. Russets are slow of sale. Offerings for the top grades were 17@19c. Prime mediums brought 11@15c, with cheaper skins moving at 6@10c.

Top grade of novelty ooze sheep was listed at 18@24c. There was little inquiry for the lower grades. Selected show lining skins brought 16@20c. The medium grades were 11@15c, with odd lots obtainable at 7@10c. The better grades of black glazed sheep are listed at 16@18c, second 10@15c and thirds 6@9c.

The call for chrome sheep is slow. Top selections of white or colors are offered at 19@24c, medium grades 11@17c, with quotations on the lower sort ranging 6@10c. Blacks are inactive, first quality being offered at 17@20c, No. 2 grade at 12@16c, and the cheaper sort 8@10c.

A better call for all grades of patent leather was manifested. Top selections of spready chrome patent sides are offered at 36@38c. The ordinary spread of patent kips is 38@42c. Bark patent leather is moving slowly, top grades being listed at 24@30c, mediums 16@22c, with the cheaper sort obtainable at 10@14c.

Little or no change is reported in the glazed kid market. The demand for staples continues heavy on the lower grades. Top grades of popular colored skins bring 90@95c. The major call, however, is for a prime light skin obtainable at 50@55c.

Black skins, offered at 16@20c, are very scarce. Pearl gray, and what is called a cream parchment, are the colors leading in the demand.

COTTON STOCKS

Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.

	Bid	Asked
American Linen Co.		30
Arkwright Mills	15	
Barnard Mfg. Co.		60
Border City Mfg Co.		58
Bourne Mills	98	
Chace Mills		40
Charlton Mills	122	125
Cornell Mills	95	
Davis Mills		90
Davol Mills		45
Flint Mills		100
Granite Mills		75
King Philip Mills	125	
Laurel Lake Mills, Com.		15
Lincoln Mfg. Co.		72
Luther Mfg. Co.	125	
Mechanics Mills	40	
Merchants Mfg. Co.		70
Osborn Mills		65
Parker Mills, (Com)		15
Parker Mills, (Pfd.)		40
Pilgrim Mills	155	
Pocasset Mfg. Co.		38
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	60	
Sagamore Mfg. Co.		180
Seaconnet Mills		5
Shove Mills		45
Stafford Mills		48
Stevens Mfg. Co.	120	126
Troy Woolen and Cotton Co.	100	
Wampanoag Mills		50
Weetamoe Mills	25	30

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR

American Safety Razor Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, reports net of $1,080,216 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $5.40 a share on 200,000 shares, compared with $1,020,971 or $5.10 a share in 1924.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the week ended March 13, 1926

CHICAGO

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
50	Am Pb Sv pf	96½	96½	96½	+1½
850	All Am Radio	14	13	13	−1
61	Am Shpg	73½	73	73½	+ ¾
7970	Armour A	24½	23⅞	24¼	+ ¼
6910	Armour Co B	14¾	13	14	+ ⅛
2480	Armour pf	92½	90½	90½	
270	Arm Del pf	97¾	96½	96½	−1
855	Armour Lea	6	5½	5½	+ ½
27175	Auburn Auto	63½	52½	59	+2½
15950	Bal&Katz	73	67¾	71	+4
875	Bendix	29	27	28	+1
2650	Borg&Beck	32¼	31½	32	+ ¼
120	Bunte Bros	16	115	15	
520	Cen Sw Utpf	93	91	92⅞	+ ⅞
2720	ChiNS&MRy	55	50	54½	+3½
17	do pr pf	76	76	76	
50	Chi Rys Ser	12	12	12	+2⅛
40	Chi Title&T	580	580	580	
896	Com Ed	141¾	141	141¼	+ ¼
2650	Cons Co	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
1150	Cons pf	80	77	79	+2
4400	Cont Motors	12¼	11½	12	+1
515	Crane Co	58	52	57	+3
66	Crane Co pf	115	114½	115	+1½
24	Cudahy Co	91½	91½	91½	+1½
45	Diamnd Mch	125	125	125	
625	Evans	28	26½	28	+1
250	Elec Lab	22½	21¾	22	−1
120	Fair	31½	30½	31½	
20	Fair fp	106	106	106	− ½
575	Foote Bros	13	12¼	13	+3¾
290	Gr Lke Drdg	148	145	148	−1
150	Godschaux	4	4	4	
1760	H. W. Gossrd	36	35¾	36	
1648	Hupp Motor	23⅝	22½	22⅝	
3250	Ill Brick	44⅛	44	41⅛	
5460	Kraft Cheese	72	65	69	−4
225	Kellogg Sw	35	34½	35	
460	Libby-McN	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
605	LaSalle Ext	11	10½	10⅞	− ⅛
245	Maytag	22	20½	20½	
100	McQuay Nor	18	18	18	
1145	M WU pr ln	119	116½	118	
2000	Mid W Ut	122	114	116½	+ ⅛
2315	Mid W U pf	108½	106½	(108	+1¼
680	Motg W A	112	110¼	112	+1½
2560	Mid Stl Prod	48	45	48	+3
295	Mid Ut ppf	99¾	99¼	99½	
1560	Morgan Lith	61	59	60¼	+ ¼
420	Nat El Pr	22	20½	21½	− ½
620	do pf	95	93½	94	
850	Nat Leather	4½	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
1100	No Am Car	30⅝	27¼	29	+1⅜
115	Omnibs Com	20	18¾	18¾	−1¼
300	Pines Win	36	35½	36	+ ⅞
115	Public Ser	132½	132	132½	− ½
103	Pb Sv pf 6%	101¾	101	101	− ¼
65	Pub Sv NP	132½	132½	132½	− ½
10	Ppb S pf 7%	116	116	116	
86	Quak Ots pf	106½	106	106½	− ½
5655	Real Slk Hos	54¾	52½	53¼	− ½
270	Reo Mot	23	22½	23	+ ¼
40	Ryan Car	15	15	15	
100	So Col Pw A	24	24	24	
30700	Stewart-W	84⅞	74⅛	81⅞	+5
1516	Swift & Co	116¾	114	114½	−22
3090	Swift Intl	20⅛	19¾	19¾	− ⅜
630	Thomp Jr	46	45	46	+ ¼
17300	Un Car&Car	86¼	79	82½	−1¾
2175	do A pf	88	82	86	−1
6400	do B pf	47⅞	45	47⅞	−1⅝
7950	Un Pap Brd	36⅞	34	35	−1⅛
995	U S Gypsum	145¾	144	145	− ½
90	do pf	117	115	117	+1
100	Ut L&P B	17	17	17	+1
800	Univ Thea	4½	4½	4½	
130	Vesta Bat	15½	14½	14½	− ½
250	Wahl	12½	12	12	
250	Wolff Mfg	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅞
50	do cfs	9½	9½	96	+ ¾
1400	Wrigley	53½	52	53	+ ½
125	Wolv Cement	7	7	7	
80	Yel Mfg B	30	29½	29½	+ ½
5295	Yel Tr&Ch	31	27½	30	+1
1070	Yellow Taxi	47⅞	4½	47⅞	+1
1645	Yates Mch	30½	29½	30½	+ ½
	BONDS				
19000	CC⅝Ry 5 '27	52⅜	52	52⅜	
10000	Swft 1 5s '44	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	+ ⅜

ST. LOUIS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
90	Am Invest B	14	14	14	
20	Baer,S&C 1 pf	98	98	98	
75	Best-Clymer	64	60	64	+4
10	Boatmen's B	160¼	160¼	160¼	+ ¼
375	Boyd-W Shoe	40	39	40	+1
205	Brown Shoe	42	40	42	+2
10	Bruce L'mber	51	51	51	−1
20	do pf	101	101	101	− ⅛
10	Cent P 1st pf	105	105	105	
25	Chi Ry Equip	40	40	40	+2
805	Cons L & Z A	27½	27½	27½	
325	Ely & W DG	31	30½	30⅝	− ⅜
5	do 1st pf	109	109	109	+1
35	do 2d pf	90	90	90	
135	F Medart Mfg	33	32¾	33	
22	First Nt Bk	235	230	232	−3
25	Franklin Bk	155	155	155	*
380	Fulton I W	29	26½	28½	+ ½
141	Hamilton-B S	49	46	49	+2
65	Hussman Ref	39	37¾	37¾	
164	Huttig S & D	38	38	38	− ½
22	do pf	103	103	103	
180	Hydraulic PB	5¼	5	5	− ½
110	do pf	89	88½	89	+1
227	Internatl Sh	170	158	166	+9
3	Johnson-S&SS	65	65	65	+1
40	Mo-Ill Stores	16¼	15½	16¼	− ¼
660	Mo Port Cmt	60¼	57½	60	+2½
20	N B of Com	168	160	160	−10
20	Natl Candy	80	80	80	−1
15	do 1st pf	106½	106½	106½	−3½
150	Pedigo-W Sh	34	34	34	
170	PolarWI&F A	35¾	35½	35½	− ¼
470	Rice-S D Gds	24	23¾	23¾	− ¼
20	do 1st pf	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
23	do 2d pf	101½	101	101½	+ ½
20	StL Amuse A	50	50	50	−1
50	St L Car	16	16	16	− ¼
15	St L Ind Pkg	27	27	27	+ ½
40	Scullin S pf	107	107	107	
255	Sheffield Stl	26½	25½	26½	+1
120	Skouras E A	48¾	46	48¾	+2½
175	So'west BT pf	114	113½	114	+ ½
335	Stix, B & F	31½	31	31½	+ ½
20	Title Guar Tr	51	50¾	50¾	−1¼
500	Unit Rys pf	10	9½	10	+1½
163	Wagner Elec	25¾	25	25¾	+ ¾
310	Wm Waltke	41	40¾	41	
155	do pf	106	106	106	+1
	BONDS				
$1000	E St L&S 5s	85	85	85	+ ¼
15000	Unit Rys 4s	77¾	77¼	77¾	+1
20000	do 4s c d	77½	77½	77½	+ ¼

*New listing.

PITTSBURGH

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
95	A M Byers pf	99½	99¼	99½	+ ¾
60	Am Vitri Prd	32⅞	32¾	32¾	+ ¾
120	Am W Gl Mh	76⅞	74	75	−2
870	Ark Nat Gas	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
111	Blaw-Knox	47½	45	45	−5
404	Carnegie Met	19¾	19½	19½	+1¾
701	Consol Ice	2	2	2	− ½
70	do pf	24	22⅞	22¾	+ ⅞
330	Devonian Oil	15½	15	15	− ½
50	Duq Lt 7%pf	113	113	113	+1
40	J&L Steel pf	116	116	116	+ ½
2050	Lone Star Gs	53	52⅛	52¾	+ ⅜
120	Nat Firproof	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅞
535	do pf	36	35½	36	+ ⅜
1533	Ohio Ful Cor	35½	34¾	35	+ ¼
400	Houst Glf Gs	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ½
830	Okla Nat Gs	32	31	32	+1
2100	P&Mt Sh Cor	1¼	1¼	1¼	
253	Pgh Coal pf	79	77	77	−3
281	Pgh Plat Gl	305	299	299	−1
3426	Std Sanitary	112½	106¾	112	+5
3426	do pf	115½	115½	115½	− ¼
265	Un Sta Gl	18¼	17½	17½	− ¾
25	W Pa Rys pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ¾
433	West Airbke	118½	112½	117	+2
45	W El & Mfg	72½	71½	72½	+ ½
2000	San Toy Min	.03	.03	.03	
44	Colonial Tr	250	250	250	−20
10	Pgh Trust	220	220	220	−3
	BOND				
500	W Pa Ry 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	− ¼

BALTIMORE

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
2734	Arundel	33⅝	32	33⅝	+ ⅝
265	At Cst Conn	235	220	232	+7
965	B & O	93⅜	87⅛	90⅜	+1⅞
81	Com Credit	33¼	32½	33¼	+1¼
414	do pf	25⅝	25¼	25¼	− ¼
746	do pf B	27	26½	27	+ ½
592	Cons Coal	43	36	43	+1
641	Cons Pow	51	49¼	50½	
1624	E Rol Mill	39	36¼	38	+1½
187	Fin Svc A	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
322	Mfrs Fin	65	64¾	65	
791	do pf	22	21½	22	+ ¼
84	Md Casualty	101	100½	100½	
1142	M&M Trans	50	47	49	+ ½
303	Mcht Nt Bk	28½	27½	28⅛	+ ⅛
1506	Mid Cont Pet	33	30	31¾	+ ½
3707	Un Rys	19½	18	18⅜	
55	USF&G	205	201½	204	+3
985	W Md Dairy	115	105	110½	+9½
	BONDS				
$86000	Un Ry 4s'49	71½	69	71¼	+2
50000	do inc 4'49	50½	48½	50¼	+1½
40000	do 6s '49	96	93⅜	96	+3
8000	B-Leadr 7'43	101¾	101	101	− ½
4000	Cons 5¼'52	105¼	105¾	105½	
10100	School 4s '61	97¾	97½	97¾	

SALT LAKE CITY

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
500	Silver King Coal	9.50	9.20	9.20	−.10
1000	Mammoth	3.00	3.00	3.00	
1100	Park Utah	7.35	7.15	1.15	−.35
2450	Walker	1.20	1.15	1.20	−.02½
	Cardiff	.57	.57	.57	
900	Keystone	.51	.50	.51	

SAN FRANCISCO

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
66	Amer Bank	162½	161	162	− ½
120	AmourCoA	24¼	23½	24¼	
8124	Asso Oil	58½	58⅜	58⅛	− ⅞
1162	Bancitaly Cor	342½	340	342	+2
68	Bank of Italy	442	440	440	− ¾
25	Calamba Sug	69	69	69	−2
5	CalambaSg pf	85	85	85	
3650	Calif Copper	1.45	1.40	1.42½	
300	CalifCottonM	45	45	45	
5	CalifOrPw pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	− ¾
1052	CalifPacCor	135½	129½	135	+2
2025	CaterpillarTr	119½	115⅝	118¾	+1¾
10	CoastGE1pf	92	92	92	−3
275	E Bay W A pf	95½	94¾	95	
30	EwaPlantCo	40	40	40	+1
200	FageolMotors	6½	6½	6½	−1½
100	do pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
4672	FederalTghCo	10	10	10	
71	FiremansFIn	95	94	94⅞	+ ⅞
610	Foster&Kleis	12¾	12½	12½	− ⅜
402	GtWestPw pf	101½	101½	101½	
45	HaikuFr&P	12	11	11	−4
50	HawaiianC&S	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
40	HawaiianPine	52	52	52	
30	HawaiianSug	39	39	39	−1
5237	HonoluluCOil	40	37	39¾	+2¾
160	Hunt Br P A	25½	25	25¼	+ ¼
40	HutchinsonSg	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−1⅜
710	IllPacGlA	22	21½	22	− ¾
774	KeySysTrprpf	81	79	79¼	−4¼
64	KeySysTr pf	45	45	45	−9½
2200	MagnavoxCo	1.30	1.30	1.30	
15	Magnin I	22	22	22	
8900	MarineCor	1.40	1.25	1.37½	+.12½
5	MercantileTr	300¼	300¼	300¼	+ ¼
4935	NorAmerOil	36	34	35¾	+1
10	OnomeaSugar	34½	34½	34½	
50	PaauhauSug	12	12	12	− ½
200	PacLtng5%	85 5	85	85	
410	ParaneColnc	94	93	93½	+1½
200	ParaffineInpf	115	113	113¼	− ¾
10	PioneerMill	22	22	22	−2
95	SJL&P pr pf	104	103½	104	+ ¼
75	SJL&PA 7%pf	97¼	97	97¼	+ ¼
345	Schlesingerpf	92	90	92	
25	Schlesinger A	23	23	23	− ⅝
30	ShermanCl7pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	
705	SperryFlCo	61	59	59	
50	SperryFl pf	95¼	95	95¼	+ ¼
15	SprgValWat	106	105	105	−1
50	SterlingO&D	3.80	3.80	3.80	−.20
3900	TexConsOil	.40	.30	.40	+.10
12699	UnOilAsso	46	43	45	+1½
730	Un Sug pf	27⅜	26⅞	27¾	+ ¼
970	Un Sugar	26	24	26	+1
985	United Oil	60	57	60	+3
400	US Petro	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½	−.02½
575	WestAmF pf	9⅞	9½	9½	− ¾
272	WestCoastLI	4.50	4.40	4.40	+.05
2255	ZellerbachCor	27	26¾	26⅞	− ⅛
	BONDS				
$4000	CalGEG5s'33	100¼	100¼	100¼	− ½
7500	CalHSg7s'37	106	105¼	105⅞	− ⅜
1000	CalPet6½s'33	103½	103½	103½	− ⅝
12000	EBWt5½s'46	105	104⅝	105	
2000	GenPet6s'28	101½	101½	101½	+ ¼
2000	InsEx6s'27-'44	98¼	98¼	98¼	
9000	KeySRef5s'38	78	77⅛	78	−1
22000	MilLux6s'45	100¼	99⅝	100	+ ¼
17000	MilLux7s'35	99⅜	98⅜	99⅜	− ⅛
16500	NatomaCl6s'35	62½	61½	61½	−1½
2000	PacGE5s'42	98¾	98½	98¾	− ¼
3500	PGEC5½s'52	103½	102½	103¼	−1¼
8000	PacGEA7s'40	110	110	110	− ¼
2000	PacT&T5s'37	101¾	101¾	101¾	
4000	SJL Pw A 6s'50	103½	103½	103½	
1000	do B 6s'50	104	104	104	+ ½
1000	do C 6s'50	104	104	104	− ¾
34500	SPRRRef4s'55	91	90⅝	91	+1½
12000	SperryFl6s'42	98½	98	98½	+ ¼
2000	SprgVW5s'43	99¼	99	99¼	

LOS ANGELES

Sales	Stocks	Open	High	Low	Net Chg
287	Am Coml	200	200	200	
1986	Asso Oil	58⅞	58	58	
5	Bancitaly	339	339	339	− ½
5	Bk of Italy	440	440	440	
5	First Nat Bk	400	400	400	
353	Gilmore Oil	12⅜	12¼	12½	+ ¼
762	Globe G&M	59	54½	54½	−1½
25	do pf	99½	99½	99½	
255	Goodyr T pf	108	104	106	+4
25	GoodyrTex pf	94	93	93	
3050	Holly Dev	1.66	1.50	1.58	+ .13
73389	Julian Pet	8¼	4⅞	5	−3
61012	do pf	35¼	28	38	−5
100	Laguna L&W	3¼	3¼	3¼	
122	LA Gas pf	97¼	96½	96½	− ¾
53939	L A Inv	3.52	3.42	3.42	− .13
18700	Marine	1.40	1.29	1.35	+ .07
3800	Marine Cts	1.28	1.28	1.28	
300	Mascot Oil	1.48	1.40	1.45	− .05
2500	Midway No	1.10	1.05	1.10	
30	Nat City Bk	154	154	154	
76	Rio Grande O	87	84	86	−1
77	SJL&P pr pf	104¼	104	104¼	+ ¼
95	do 7% pf	97¼	97	97	
13	Secur T&SBk	390	385	385	−5
1119	So Cal Ed	125¼	122¼	124⅜	−2¼
1255	do 6% pf	98¼	97¼	98¼	+1¼
230	do 7%	110¼	110¼	110¼	
68	So CalG 6% pf	97¼	96¾	97¼	− ¼
25	SoCtG 7% pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	− ¼
42	do 8% pf	104	103¼	103¼	− ¼
8686	Un Oil Asso	46	43	44¼	+ ¾
2265	United Oil	61½	56¾	58½	+1½
	BONDS				
$10000	GrWnP 6'52	103¼	103¼		
2000	LAG 5¼'47	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
7000	do 5½s'49	100¼	100¼	100¼	
14000	do 6s '42	104⅛	104¼	104¼	
10000	LA Ry 5s'40	85½	85½	85½	− ½
22000	PacL&P 5'51	101	100⅜	100⅜	
3000	SDiegoG6'39	103½	103½	103	
15000	S J L&P "B" 6s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾	
27500	do 7s '51	108	107⅜	107⅜	
7000	SCal Ed 5'39	101	101	101	
26000	do 5s '44	100	99	99¼	+ ½
44000	do 6s '43	103¾	103¼	103¼	
6000	do 6s '44	105¼	105¼	105¼	
6000	SCalG 7s'51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	− ¼
6000	SCalTel 5'47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
15000	SCtG 5¼'36	100	100	100	
25000	Un Oil 5¼'35	99	98¾	99	
20000	WnStsG 6'47	100⅜	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛

PHILADELPHIA

Sales—	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
262	Alli Ins	52⅜	51⅜	51⅜	−2⅜
12001	Amer Stores	85	79¼	82	+1
1627	Congoleum	20¼	18	18	
903	Ins Co N A	57¼	56½	57	− ¼
460	Lake Sup	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
2610	Leh Nav	109	105¼	109	+1
1160	Lit Bros	28	26⅞	27¼	+ ¼
1775	Mfg Rub	6¾	3	5	
37196	Pa R R	53¼	51½	53	+1⅝
87130	Phil Elec	54¼	50⅝	51¾	−1
565	Phil Rp Tran	54½	54	54	− ¼
455	Phil & Westn	13	12¼	12¼	− ¾
6487	Ton Bel	4	3¼	3¾	− ¼
2468	Ton Min	7	6¾	6½	− ¼
17990	Un Gas Imp	104¼	96½	99¾	+ ¼
576	Un Trac	40⅝	40	40¼	+ ¼
271	Westmorel Cl	52	50	52	+2
	BONDS				
$6000	Ad B&P Co 7s	104	103½	104	+ ¾
4500	Am G&E 5'07	94	91	94	+3
3000	Con T NJ 5'33	60½	60½	60½	
24000	Elec & P 4'45	63	62¾	63	
12000	Key Tel 5'35	91¾	91¼	91¼	
23000	Leh V Cl 5'33	100¼	100¼	100½	
4000	P P Ry 4'43 tc	66	65⅝	66	
10300	Ph El 1 5'66	103¼	102¼	103¼	
5000	do 5'60	102¾	102⅝	102¾	+ ¼
5000	do 5¼'47	107¼	107⅛	107¼	+ ⅛
20000	do 5½'53	107¼	107⅛	107¼	+ ¼
2000	do 6'41	108	108	108	
5000	York Ry 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛

DENVER

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Amal Sugar	2½	2½	2½	
Amal Sug pf	92	92	92	
Ideal Cement	78	77	78	+1
Ideal Cement pf	108	107½	108	+ ½
Holly Sugar	39	36	39	+4
Holly Sugar pf	84	84	84	
Gt West Sugar	103	100	103	+3
Gt West Sugar pf	114	113½	114	
Mtn States T & T	114	113	114	+1
Nev Calif pf	87½	87½	87½	+ ¼
Holly Oil	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
Hump Corpn	24	21	24	+3
Mtn Prod	25½	25	25¾	+ ⅛
New Bradford	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Salt Creek Cons	9	9	9	
Salt Creek Prod	32	31½	31¾	+ ⅜
BONDS				
Colo Hgwys 5s	105	105	105	
Den W 4½s opt '28	100	100	100	
Denver School 5s	105	105	105	
DenverTram1st6s'27	98	98	98	
DG&Elst&GM5s	98	98	98	
DG&Elst&RsF5s	94	94	94	
Nev-CalifE6sA'46	99½	99	99½	+ ½
Nev-Calif6sB'50	99½	99	99½	+ ½

DETROIT

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
300	Auto Body	3½	3¼	3⅛	
365	Bohn Alum	16	15⅜	15⅞	− ⅛
13720	Contl Mot	12¼	11¼	12⅜	+1⅜
1925	C G Sp Pom	11⅛	10	10⅞	+ ⅞
144	do pf	9	9	9	+ ½
100	Det Creamery	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ½
871	Det Edison	129½	125	128½	− ½
10	Edm & Jones	30	30	30	
125	Fedl Truck	39½	39	39½	− ½
7	Ford Mot Can	615	610	610	+10
1750	Gen Neces	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅜
107	Grennon Bak	17	17	17	
2388	Hall Lamp	16	15⅝	16	+ ¾
236	Hoover Ball	11¼	11	11¼	− ¼
116	House-Spz pf	36½	36¼	36½	
27	Mich Sugar	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
220	Motor Wheel	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
7658	Packard	37⅜	35⅜	37⅜	+ ⅜
2675	Paige Det	23	22	22½	
5207	Reo Mot	23	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅛
1597	Timken Axle	10	9½	9½	− ¼
20	Truscon Steel	23½	23½	23½	− ¼
15	do pf	100	100	100	
50	Union Mtg pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
150	US Radiator	41½	40½	41	+1

CLEVELAND

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
20	Aetna Rubber	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ¼
490	Buckeye Incu	32⅜	32	32¾	+ ¾
170	Bulkley Bl pf	70	70	70	
755	Central Steel	68½	65	68	+2
195	do pf	108	107½	108	+1
410	City Ice & Fu	24⅞	24¼	24½	− ⅛
100	Clark Fred G	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−1¼
100	Clev Auto Ma	4	4	4	
49	Clev Bldrs Su	37½	36⅛	36⅛	−1⅞
70	Clev-Clif Iron	72½	71½	82½	+1½
377	Clev El 6% pf	103½	103½	103½	
295	*Clev Railwy	93½	92¼	92⅜	− ¾
28	Clev Trust	291	291	291	+1
125	Edw'dsWm pf	90	75	90	+25
100	Elect Contral	58	58	58	−2
15	Elyria Iron pf	102	102	102	
25	Faultless Rub	40	40	40	
132	Firestone	116	112	116	+6
45	do 6% pf	103½	103⅛	103⅛	− ⅛
199	do 7% pf	99	98½	98½	− ½
5	General Tire	180	180	180	−5
160	Glidden P pf	93½	91½	93½	+3½
3630	Goodyear	40	34¼	38½	+4¼
114	†Grasselli Ch	127½	125½	125½	−19½
602	do rights	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
47	do pf	103½	103¼	103½	+ ½
111	Grief Bros	39⅞	39½	39⅞	
30	Hanna 1st pf	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	−1⅜
30	Harbauer	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ¾
10	Harris Press	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
10	India Tire	155	155	155	−1
1427	Indust Rayon	16¾	15¾	16	+ ⅝
655	Jaeger Mach	27⅛	26⅜	26¾	− ¼
128	Lake Erie Bol	11	10½	11	
10	Loews Ohl pf	96	96	96	−1
110	Miller Rub pf	102	102	102	− ½
18	Murray Oh pf	93	93	93	+1
45	Natl Tool	3	3	3	
45	do pf	16	16	16	
63	Natl Acme	10¼	10¼	10¼	
130	Natl Refining	39½	39⅜	39½	+ ⅞
71	NOT&L6% pf	79	78½	79	−1
219	Ohio Bell pf	110	110	110	+ ½
1424	Ohio Brass B	80	79	80	+1
100	do pf	100¼	100¼	100½	
100	Otis Steel	11½	11½	11½	
49	Paragon Refg	7½	7½	7½	− ½
1445	Peerless Mot	26½	25½	25½	− ½
20	Richman Bros	152½	150	150	
20	Robb&Myrs pf	5½	5½	5½	+1½
418	Seiberling	27⅛	24½	25½	+ ½
155	Sherw-Willms	42¾	42	42	
218	do pf	107	106¼	107	
400	Sparks-With'n	22	22	22	−4⅛
10	Stand Text	14	14	14	
40	do pf	44	44	44	−2
25	State Bank	178	178	178	+3
128	Stearns Motor	8¾	8	8¾	− ¼
225	Telling	40	39⅞	40	− ½
57	Toledo-E. pf	115	115	115	+1
870	Trumbull Stl	12½	12	12⅜	− ¼
72	do pf	74	72	74	+3
100	Union Metl	44½	44⅜	44½	+ ¼
105	Union Mtge	83⅛	83	83	
26	do 1st pf	86½	86½	86½	+1
30	Union Trust	222	222	222	+2
83	YS & T pf	109¼	109	109	+ ½
	BONDS				
$1000	Cl-AkBag8s'36	98	98	98	
1000	LkShElG5s'33	54	54	54	+1
2000	Lor&Cl5s'27	91½	91½	91½	+ ½

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

CINCINNATI

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1034	Am Laund M	122½	119	121	− ¼
2574	Am Roll Mill	57	54	54	
103	do pf	111	110	111	+1¼
25	Am Seed M pf	74½	74	74½	
414	Am Prod pf	26	25¼	26	+ ½
365	Am Thermos	20	19½	20	+ ½
1373	do pf	44¼	43¾	43¼	+1¾
2	Baldwin	240	240	240	
1	do new 6%	106	106	106	
370	Buckeye Incu	33¼	32	33¼	+1¼
15	Carel (P) pf	115	115	115	+1
11	Ch Coated pf	110¼	110	110	− ¼
120	Ch Fiber pf	105¼	104½	104⅝	− ⅜
150	Cin Sup Tel	83	82½	83	+ ⅜
1010	Cin G & E	95	92¼	93¼	+1⅜
413	Cin St Rwy	35	33½	34½	+1
332	City Ice	25	24½	24¾	+ ¼
44	C N & C	86	86	86	− ¼
110	do pf	66¼	66	66¼	
1	CNO & TP	825	825	825	
26	do pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	
62	Columbus Ry	94½	94½	94½	
29	Cooper new	80	80	80	
10	do new pf	104	104	104	−2
15	Crn Over pf	101½	101½	101½	
2341	Eagle Picher	31½	30⅝	31¼	− ¼
40	Early & Dan'l	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¾
5	Fay&Egan pf	95	95	95	
32	Fifth Av Un	326	325	326	
99	Giant Tire	35⅜	35	35⅜	
1295	Gibson Art	40	39	39¾	& ½
72	Globe-Wern	98	97¾	98	
12	do pf	92	92	92	
94	Gruen Watch	41	40	41	+1
38	do pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	
5	Hatfield Rel	17½	17½	17½	
245	Jhnson Pt pf	102½	100	102½	+2½
20	Kodel Rad pf	21	21	21	− ¼
886	Kroger	120	117¾	117¾	−1¼
18	do new pf	112¾	112	112	
12	Lincoln Natl	300	300	300	
473	McLaren Cone	20	19	20	+ ½
150	Ohio B Tel pf	111	110	111	+1
110	Ohio Tract pf	80	79¾	80	
145	Paragon Ref	8	7⅞	8	
593	Proct & Gamb	152	150	150¾	−1
23	do 8% pf	160¾	160½	160¾	
70	do 6% pf	110¼	110½	110½	− ½
95	Pure O 6% pf	95¼	93⅝	94	−1
2	do 8% pf	107	107	107	−2½
10	Richardsn pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
50	US Can	59	59	59	−1
45	do pf	101½	101½	101½	− ¼
76	US Play Crd	143	141	143	+1½
79	US Print L pf	100	100	100	
50	US Shoe	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ¼
265	do pf	50	50	50	
10	Whitkr Pa pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
10	Writzr 8% pf	105½	105½	105½	

MONTREAL

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net chg
4610	Abitibi Ppr	80¼	76	79	+2
1019	Asbestos Crp	93	85	90½	+4½
1015	do pf	116	110½	115	+4
173	Bell Tel	139	139	139	+1
18917	Brazilian Tr	92¾	90½	92	+ ¼
335	B E Steel	2½	2	2	− ½
2317	do 2d pf	7	6½	7	
310	do 1st pf	25½	25	25½	
4981	Brompton P	35	31	34⅝	+3⅝
285	Canadian Car	45	43	43	
265	do pf	85	84	85	+2
1339	Canada Cem	111	108½	111	+2⅝
50	Can Cottons	122	122	122	+ ¾
1226	Can Steamsh	18	14	14	−3
14411	do pf	68⅝	61	62¼	−3¾
24293	Cons Smelters	215	185¼	210¾	+13¾
75	Detroit United	3	3	3	− ½
918	Dom Glass	104¾	100	104	+3
277	Dom Textile	94½	93	94½	+2½
799	Laurentide P	90	88	90	+ ¼
65	Mackay Cos	133	133	133	−2½
8901	Mtl Power	216¾	210½	216¾	+1¾
25	Penmans Ltd	181	181	181	
365	Price Bros	65	64½	65	+1
746	Quebec Power	124	122	124	+4
362	Shawinigan P	181½	180½	181	
685	Smith Paper	50½	44	50½	+5½
80	do pf	98	98	98	−3
884	Spanish Riv	104	102	104	+ ¾
263	Steel of Can	102	101	101	− ½
422	Twin City RT	77½	76½	76¾	−1⅛
100	Wayagamack	68	68	68	+2
	BANKS				
64	Commerce	221	221	221	−2
172	Montreal	259	259	259	−1
161	Royal	253½	253	253½	+1½
38	Nova Scotia	300	300	300	−12
	BONDS				
$1000	War L'n '31	101.95	101.95	101.95	
4700	do '37	104.50	104.40	104.50	
3350	Vict '27	102.00	101.90	101.90	−.60
42750	do '33	105.80	105.65	105.65	−.10
36150	do '34	103.80	103.60	103.65	−.15
6500	do '37	109.00	109.00	109.00	+.10
3000	do '27	101.35	101.35	101.35	−.60
6200	do '32	103.30	103.25	103.20	−.15
25100	Quebec Rly	95	93¼	94¼	−.15
6000	Refund'g '28	100.85	100.85	100.85	−.15
10500	do '40	96.05	96.00	96.05	−.15
3900	do '43	101.75	101.60	101.60	−.10
6000	do '44	96.10	96.10	96.10	−.75

HARTFORD

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Fire Companies				
Aetna	640	620	630	−20
Automobile	400	350	375	−25
Hartford	600	580	590	−20
National	840	820	830	−20
Phoenix	590	580	590	−10
Rossia	96	89	96	+ 6½
Life Companies				
Aetna	1100	1025	1040	−160
Aetna Casualty	900	850	875	−25
Hartfd Stm Boiler	735	715	725	− 5
Travelers	1250	1225	1235	−65
Public Utilities				
Conn L & P 8% pf	120	118	120	− 1
do 7% pf	112	110	112	
Conn Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartfd City Gas	63	61	63	− 1
do pf	45	43	45	
Hartfd El Lt pf	310	290	305	−5
Industrials				
Am Hardware	88	86	87	
Am Silver	30	28	28	
Bigelow-H Carpet	93	91	92	− ½
Colts	31	29	30	
Eagle Lock	107	105	106	− 2
Int Silver	107	104	106	− 1
Landers, Frary&C	94	92	93	+ 1
Niles-Bement-Pond	20	16	18	− 2
Peck, Stowe & W.	25	24	25	
Scovill	230	220	230	
Stanley Works	86	82	83	− 3
Torrington	66	64	66	

$15,000,000
(Additional)

Florida East Coast Railway Company

FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS, SERIES A

Dated September 1, 1924 *Due September 1, 1974*

Bearing interest from March 1, 1926, payable March 1 and September 1 in New York City

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, as a whole or in part, on ninety days' notice, on any interest payment date, as follows: on or after September 1, 1944, and prior to September 1, 1971, at 105% and accrued interest, on or after September 1, 1971, at 100% and accrued interest.

Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registerable as to principal. Fully registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, and authorized multiples thereof. Coupon and registered Bonds, and the several denominations of either, interchangeable.

The issuance of these Bonds has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY AND BETHUNE W. JONES, TRUSTEES

Wm. R. Kenan, Jr., Esq., President of the Florida East Coast Railway Company, has summarized for us as follows his letter describing this issue:

Florida East Coast Railway Company owns 856 miles of road, including 17 miles under construction. Its main line extends from Jacksonville, where connection is made with the Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Railway and Seaboard Air Line systems, to Key West. It is the only railway providing transportation facilities along the entire east coast of Florida and furnishing facilities, by car ferry steamers, for through freight traffic between points in Cuba and the United States.

The First and Refunding Mortgage is a direct first lien on 240 miles of road (including 17 miles under construction), and a second lien on 616 miles, subject only to $12,000,000 First (closed) Mortgage 4½% Bonds, making the total mileage under the Mortgage 856 miles.

The proceeds of these Bonds are to be used for additions and improvements to the Company's property, including approximately 136 miles of new second main track, automatic block signals on 196 miles of the main line, and additions to freight yards, engine terminals and car shops. This new construction will complete the provision of double track and automatic block signals on the entire 346 miles of main line between Jacksonville and Miami and, it is estimated, will increase the present carrying capacity of the line by at least 150 per cent.

When these improvements are completed, more than $110,000,000 cash, including the proceeds of these Bonds, will have been spent upon the construction and improvement of the property, as contrasted with a total outstanding funded debt, including this issue, of $63,800,000.

The Company's gross operating revenues, income available for fixed charges, total fixed charges and net income during the past nine years have been as follows:

Year ended Dec. 31	Gross Operating Revenues	Income Available for Charges	Total Fixed Charges	Net Income‡
1917	$ 8,140,167	$3,009,456	$ 570,095	$2,439,361
1918	8,841,222*	2,154,299	601,822	1,552,477
1919	10,121,222*	2,327,467	673,309	1,654,158
1920	13,701,191†	2,116,750	729,042	1,387,708
1921	13,579,109	1,507,626	740,921	766,705
1922	13,427,625	2,769,323	777,451	1,991,872
1923	16,023,998	3,605,772	848,099	2,757,673
1924	20,106,910	4,564,946	1,047,454	3,517,492
1925	29,132,738	5,935,408	2,095,038	3,840,370

*U. S. Railroad Administration.
†U. S. Railroad Administration 2 months, Federal guaranty period 6 months, corporate period 4 months.
‡Available for interest on Income Bonds replaced in 1924 by Capital stock.

During the nine years shown in the above table, the Company's income available for fixed charges averaged $3,110,116 annually, or 3.46 times the average annual amount of such charges. The income available for fixed charges in 1925, without any benefit from the improvements and additions to be provided by the proceeds of this issue, amounted to nearly twice the annual interest requirements on the Company's funded debt to be outstanding after the issuance of these Bonds.

The Company's net income available for dividends in 1925 was equivalent to over 10.24% on the $37,500,000 par value of capital stock outstanding.

THE ABOVE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, SUBJECT TO ISSUE AS PLANNED AND TO APPROVAL BY COUNSEL, AT 98% AND ACCRUED INTEREST, TO YIELD OVER 5.10%.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, March 15, 1926. The right is reserved to reject any and all subscriptions, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. The amount due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds, the date of payment to be specified in the notices of allotment, against delivery of temporary Bonds exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK *THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY*

New York, March 15, 1926.

BUSINESS IS IMPROVING IN STEEL TRADE

Average Production Rate Now 90 Per Cent—Finished Products Prices Up

NEW YORK, March 15 (Special)—It is by now practically the universal experience of the steel makers that business is improving.

Orders for fabricated structural steel for instance, have totaled 60,000 tons in a week, the largest so far this year.

The general average rate of production has advanced to 90 per cent of capacity compared with 85 per cent a month ago, the U. S. Steel Corporation working at a 95 per cent gait.

Prices are firm to strong in finished steel items, though rather weak as a class in raw materials. The makers are making rather quiet attempts to raise prices for second quarter delivery, "quiet" because their advances a year ago failed to hold, and it is therefore with some timidity that they try the same thing this year.

Though in February shipments were outstripping new orders by 10,000 tons daily there is now a balance, and in the Chicago district fresh orders are larger in aggregate than shipments.

There are two principal conditions that the manufacturers would like to see improved; the level of prices and accumulation of orders on books.

The first is obvious. A better accumulation of orders would allow more efficient rolling schedules, more certainty of conditions, and help keep up momentum during the duller summer season.

Ferromanganese Price Cut

Steel ingot output in February was 1 per cent lower than in January, or as 158,974 tons daily compares with 159,752 tons daily the first month. The daily output in February, last year, had been 156,510 tons. The Steel makers were turning out ingots at the rate of 87.82 per cent of the theoretical capacity compared with 88.72 per cent of capacity the previous month.

It will be recalled that pig iron output had been 2½ per cent less in February, but the first of March marked the beginning of the opposite tendency of production. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation declined 265,917 tons on top of a falling off the previous month of 150,625 tons, but in December there had been an increase by 451,584 tons.

The most important price change of recent days was the sharp drop in the official quotations on ferromanganese, a raw material necessary for steel making. American makers of this product reduced prices $15 a ton to $100 domestic furnace.

The British makers reduced only $5 a ton to $110, Seaboard, duty paid, it being said that they failed to reduce to the American price level lest they be accused of violating the antidumping clause of the American tariff. The markdown was made to clarify the price situation. Though the price was supposedly $115 a ton, some 30,000 tons had been sold quietly at $105.

Pig iron becomes more active as second quarter approaches. There are at least four inquiries on recent sales of 2000 tons each in the East. The Eastern Pennsylvania makers have come out openly at $22 a ton, furnace, their previous official price having been $23 a ton.

The railroads are expected to be the next buying group in iron. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western has out an inquiry for a small tonnage, and the Pennsylvania and Norfolk & Western are about to issue inquiries.

Iron Ore Price Situation

The iron and steel trade seems pretty certain that iron ore prices for the 1926 season will be 25c a ton higher than last year, and a few sales have already been made to Cleveland iron makers at the advance. Iron ore prices mean less than formerly since so many steel making companies now have their own ore mines.

In structural steel, bridge business seems the most promising. Two bridges connecting Staten Island with New Jersey will require 15,000 tons of steel. A bridge over the Kennebec River at Bath, Me., will need 8000 tons. At least half of the current business is for bridges for the railroads.

Buying of locomotives has been very conspicuous of late. Orders this month total 175, and the prospects are that as many more will be bought yet this month. The Pennsylvania Railroad contemplates buying from 200 to 300 engines.

Oil companies are very good customers just now. Thirty thousand tons of steel will be required for additional pipe lines for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Humble Oil & Refining Company, and considerable steel is being used for storage tanks.

Nonferrous Markets

Foreign steel makes itself felt strongly at Atlantic and Gulf ports. Steel bars have sold recently at 1.70c a pound, seaboard, duty paid, whereas the domestic quotation is 2c, Pittsburgh, difference of $6 a ton.

The nonferrous metals have been moving in cross currents. For instance, tin was sold at the highest price since 1919 last week, when it reached 65¼c a pound. On the other hand, zinc reached a new low level for the year, selling at 7¼c a pound, East St. Louis.

There promises to be an acute scarcity of tin, which will probably not be relieved before midsummer. The world's visible supply of tin is at the lowest ebb since 1913.

Zinc suffers from a supply that is increasing rapidly. The surplus stocks in this country increased 6000 tons last month and 5000 tons in January. German zinc is a glut on the market in Europe.

Copper has been steady at 12⅞@14¼c a pound with satisfactory demand. Stocks of refined copper increased 4668 tons in February in addition to a gain of 8000 tons in January. However, production decreased 3500 tons following a reduction of 5000 tons the previous month, so the trend is satisfactory.

Lead came down $11 a ton in three stages during the week, the closing price being 8.20c a pound, New York. A large surplus of the metal has accumulated in the East.

Antimony also follows the general trend of the metals, selling now at 18c a pound, compared with 25c a few months ago.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL

The report of American International Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, shows net income of $5,118,345 after taxes and interest, equivalent to $10.44 a share earned on 490,000 shares of common stock. There is included $3,064,577 profits from sale of securities, making net before this item $4.19 a share on the common. This compares with $703,449, or $1.41 a share, on 499,000 shares of preferred and common outstanding in 1924. Profit and loss surplus totaled $9,899,721, comparing with $5,061,996 at the end of 1924.

COLUMBIA CARBON PROFIT

Columbia Carbon and subsidiaries had net profit of $2,166,290 for 1925, equal to $5.38 a share, compared with $2,167,417 or $5.39 a share in 1924. Sales were $7,286,162 compared with $6,489,588 the year before.

PRAIRIE PIPE LINE

Prairie Pipe Line earned $18.80 a share in 1925 compared with $14.56 a share the year before, net income having jumped to $15,228,608 after charges and taxes, from $11,794,547.

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

Electric Storage Battery Company reports for 1925 calendar year net profits after 1924 federal taxes of $7,700,099, equal to $9.63 a share on the 799,173 shares of stock. This compares with $7.95 a share on 799,173 shares in 1924.

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COLORADO FUEL'S YEAR

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Colorado Fuel & Iron more than trebled its net income for 1925, the total of $1,752,427 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, comparing with $520,285 in 1924. This was equal after preferred dividends to $4.65 a share on the common stock, compared with $1.05 a share the year before. Surplus was $1,592,427 compared with $360,285 in 1924.

UNICORN TIES FOR LEAGUE LEAD

Defeats Knickerbockers and New York A. C. in Race for Eastern Title

EASTERN AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Ag'st	Pts
Boston A. A.	9	1	4	42	23	19
Pere Marquette	9	1	5	37	22	19
Knickerbocker	7	1	8	38	41	15
St. Nicholas	6	1	8	35	46	13
New York A. C.	4	0	11	33	53	8

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—The Boston Athletic Association sextet advanced to a tie with Pere Marquette for the lead of the Eastern Amateur Hockey Association standing here last night by defeating the New York A. C., 3 to 0. The St. Nicholas Hockey Club defeated the Knickerbocker A. C., 4 to 3 in overtime, in the second game of the doubleheader.

George Owen Jr. was an outstanding star of the contest. He moved himself up into the forward line from his old position on the defense, where his remarkable speed and aggressiveness and his keen shooting kept the Winged Foot sextet continually on the defensive. Owen failed to contribute a goal; but he gave Hugh Nickle, the New York goalie, the busiest evening of the season, and opened the way for every goal the Boston team scored.

It was on a pass from Owen after four minutes of play in the first period that Kenneth Marshall, the Boston defense man, made the first goal, and it was on a pass from Owen that Clark Hodder, in the second period, made Boston's second score, and again it was while Nickle was attempting to divide his attention between Owen and Hodder that the last-named skated right up to the New York stronghold and whipped home the third score after one minute of play in the final period.

BOSTON A. A. — NEW YORK A. C.
Taylor, Bailey, lw...rw, Sutton, Towne
Owen, Hutchinson, c.c, Grant, Thompson
Hodder, Sayles, Scott, rw,
lw, Duncan, Thompson
Dumaine, Owen, ld..........rd, Rudolf
Marshall, Owen, rd.......ld, McPherson
Langley, g....................g, Nickle

Score—Boston A. A. 3, New York A. C. 0. Goals—Hodder 2, Marshall for Boston. Referees—Kenneth Randall and Charles Mitchell. Time—Three 15m. periods.

The second game, and by far the more thrilling of the two, which involved the Knickerbocker and the St. Nicholas clubs, was won by the latter but not until an extra period had been called. After 5½ minutes of that period had passed E. C. Stout, former Princeton University gridiron and hockey star, shot in a rebound from Baldwin's shot which broke the 3-to-3 tie and gave the St. Nicks a 4-to-3 victory.

The first period of the game, although it did not produce any score, was an exciting session and featured with hard and bristling play. At one time no less than three members of the Knickerbocker team were in the penalty box, but Lewis, the Knickerbocker goalie, was too alert to permit a score, however.

The same sort of play continued for the first nine minutes of the second session. At that point Fynan and Behan went teaming down the ice for the Knickerbockers, and the former, in a pretty pass from Behan, cut through the St. Nick's defense for a clear shot and a goal.

The Knickerbocker lead lasted less than one minute, for immediately after the score Baldwin, former Harvard star, captured the disk at midrink and with as pretty a display of dribbling as has been seen in an amateur league match here, zigzagged through the Knickerbocker forward line and then outguessed the defense for a wide-open shot which tied the score.

Three minutes after the Baldwin goal, Cushman of the St. Nicks, caught a rebound of Buckley's shot and scored. The score was tied for the second time after 2½ minutes of play in the third period, when Gagne secured and scored past Neidlinger. Eight minutes later the Knickerbockers went into the lead, 3 to 2, when Schrader scored on a long shot from the side. Less than a minute afterward, however, the St. Nick's again tied when Baldwin dribbled down the ice, passed to Larocque who scored. The summary:

ST. NICHOLAS — KNICKERBOCKERS
Buckley, Baldwin, lw...rw, Gagne, Veno
Reid, Larocque, c....c, T. Smith, Fynan
Cushman, Pierson, rw
lw, Shrader, Berriault
Foster, ld....................rd, R. Smith
Stout, rd....................ld, Gillespie
Neidlinger, g....................g, Lewis

Score—St. Nicholas 4, Knickerbockers 3. Goals—Baldwin, Cushman, Larocque, Stout for St. Nicholas; Fynan, Shrader, Gagne for Knickerbockers. Referees—Kenneth Randall and Charles Mitchell.

Needing all its games to reach the top position in the standing of the E. A. H. A., the Boston Athletic Association spared no efforts to defeat the Knickerbockers of New York at the Arena Saturday night. In the other half of a doubleheader, Pere Marquette, E. A. H. A. leaders, lost an exhibition game to New Edinburgh, Ottawa City League team, by a score of 2 to 0.

As has been the case in practically every Unicorn game, this season, it was George Owen Jr. who was directly responsible for the B. A. A. victory. An almost impossible barrier to pass when checking back, Owen frustrated nearly all attempts at combination of the visitors; on the offense he was a constant attacker and besides scoring two of the team's goals himself he passed to Taylor for the third goal of the four scored. The summary:

BOSTON — KNICKERBOCKER
Hodder, Rice, lw.............rw, Gagne
Owen, Hutchinson, c..c, Fynan, T. Smith
Taylor, Bailey, rw....lw, Shrader, Veno
Dumaine, ld................rd, R. Smith
Marshall, rd...............ld, Gillespie
Langley, g......................g, Lewis

Score—Boston A. A. 4, Knickerbocker A. A. 2. Goals—Owen 2, Marshall, Taylor for B. A. A.; Fynan, Gillespie for Knickerbocker A. A. Referee—A. G. Smith. Time—Three 15m. periods.

The New Edinburgh team from Ottawa showed to better advantage against Pere Marquette than on the previous night, defeating the locals, 2 to 0, on goals scored by Ernest Stitt, unassisted, in the second period, and Fleming, on a pass from Thomas Shields, in the final period. Pere Marquette displayed better team work and only for poor shooting when close in, it might easily have outscored the visitors. The summary:

NEW EDINBURGH — PERE MARQ.
Shields, McEvoy, lw..........rw, Nelson
Burnett, McEvoy, c.............c, Foley
Stitt, McEvoy, rw...........lw, Culhane
Fleming, Reid, ld...........rd, Morrisey
Ketchum, Reid, rd............ld, Stetson
Cafferty, g..................g, Fitzgerald

Score—New Edinburgh 2, Pere Marquette 0. Goals—Stitt, Fleming, for New Edinburgh. Referee—Frank E. Synnott. Time—Three 15m. periods.

GIANTS RELEASE THREE

NEW YORK, March 15—The New York National League Baseball Club started its cutting down process, Saturday, when Egbert Slayback from Norfolk, Walter Novak from Spartanburg, and Joseph Klinger from Clarksburgh, were released under option to the Norfolk Baseball Club.

JAHN GOES TO LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 15 (AP)—Art C. Jahn, hard-hitting outfielder, was turned over to the Los Angeles Pacific Coast League Club yesterday by the Chicago National League Baseball Club, completing the deal that sent Infielder Clyde Beck to the Cubs last fall.

Washington Wins Third M. V. Title

Captures Seven of the Nine Events in Conference Swimming Meet

M. V. CONFERENCE SWIMMING STANDING

College:	Points
Washington	54
Iowa State	28
Kansas	15½
Drake	13
Missouri	4½

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 15 (Special)—The swimming team of Washington University won the third annual Missouri Valley Conference championship meet held in Wilson pool here Saturday. Coach C. O. Bauer's swimmers, favored to win first honors, surprised by running up a score of 54 points, a margin of 26 points over Iowa State College, which finished second with a 28-point total.

Third place in the Conference meet went to the University of Kansas team of four men, the Crimson and Blue scoring 15½ points. Drake University finished fourth with 13 points, while University of Missouri was last with 4½ points. Missouri, however, had only one entry in the finals.

Washington swimmers again proved their supremacy over other Conference teams by capturing their third consecutive championship. The Red and Green natators won seven out of nine events to win the title again this year. Washington also retains the honor of holding all of the Conference swimming records.

In one of the outstanding features of the Missouri Valley meet here Saturday the Kansas team won the 200-yard relay. Kansas was represented in the event by F. B. Barrow '26, J. D. Hill '26, O. R. Borngeser '26 and Meredith Jocelyn '28, swimming in the order named.

Washington took the lead in the relay race and kept it until the last 75 yards when Jocelyn of Kansas forged ahead of C. L. Powell '26, who was swimming fourth for Washington. The Kansas swimmer won by less than a yard.

New records were established in the 200-yard breaststroke and the 150-yard backstroke events. Both new marks were made by Washington swimmers. As expected R. C. Baer '29 clipped nearly 9s. from the 150-yard backstroke record, formerly held by C. R. Ledbetter '27 of Washington. Baer won the event in the time of 1m. 58.8s., the former record being 2m. 7.6s.

A. M. McArdle '28 negotiated the 200-yard breaststroke distance in 2m. 47.8s., this time is nearly 10s. faster than the former record of 2m. 57.3s. made by G. W. Specht, special student, of last year's Washington team.

THREE NEW RECORDS FOR COLLEGE MEET

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 15 (AP)—Three records were broken in the finals of the New England Intercollegiate swimming championship meet at Wesleyan University Saturday which was won by Dartmouth College with 37 points. Other teams finished in the following order: Brown University, 16 points; Williams College, 14; Wesleyan University, 5; Amherst College, 3; and Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1.

Russell of Dartmouth lowered the record for the 440-yard swim when he made the distance in 5m. 42.7s., nearly 2s. ahead of the best previous time. In the 200-yard breaststroke, W. R. Schott '28 of Williams finished in 2m. 38.2s., breaking the former record of 2m. 39.4s. Dartmouth's relay team, winning the 160-yard relay in 1m. 19.4s., bettered the old record of 1m. 18s.

TARTAKOWER TAKES LEAD IN TOURNAMENT

SEMMERING, Austria, March 15 (AP)—Dr. Savielly Tartakower of Austria assumed the lead in the international chess tournament yesterday at the end of the sixth round, with Niemzowitsch of Denmark in second place and Rubinstein of Poland, third. The defeat of Dr. Vidmar of Jugoslavia by Dr. Tarrasch, Germany, was the outstanding feature. The summary:

Dr. Treybal, Czechoslovakia, defeated Gilg, Czechoslovakia; A. A. Alekhine, France, defeated Davidson, Holland; Niemzowitsch defeated F. D. Yates, England; Rubinstein defeated Spielmann, Austria; Savielly Tartakower defeated David Janowski, France; Richard Reti, Czechoslovakia, defeated Michell, England; Gruenfeld, Austria, defeated Kmoch, Austria; Tarrasch, Germany, defeated Vidmar, Jugoslavia; Vajda, Hungary, defeated Marquis Rosselli, Italy.

RECORDS FALL AS YALE WINS

ITHACA, N. Y., March 15 (AP)—Yale University's track team broke the existing tie in the series of indoor meets with Cornell University Saturday by winning the third meet, 57 5-6 to 55 1-6. H. M. Bullard '26 by scoring a victory in the low hurdles, the next to the last event, decided the issue for the Blue. Six dual meet records were broken.

NEBRASKA WINS INDOOR TITLE

Capt. R. A. Locke Leads Team to Victory and Equals Two Records

M. V. CONFERENCE INDOOR TRACK STANDING

College:	Points
Nebraska	36¾
Kansas State	19¼
Missouri	16 13-20
Kansas	16¼
Oklahoma	14½
Iowa State	9⅓
Drake	6⅛
Grinnell	6
Washington	5⅛
Oklahoma A. & M.	2

AMES, Ia., March 15 (Special)—University of Nebraska with a total of 36¾ points captured high honors in the annual Missouri Valley Conference indoor track meet which ended here Saturday. Capt. R. A. Locke '26 tied his own record of 5 2-5s. in the 50-yard dash and tied the record of 6s. in the 50-yard low hurdles. He was the high-point man of the meet, with a total of 10. Edwin Weir '26 of Nebraska was another big factor in the Nebraska victory. Weir took first in the 50-yard high hurdles and second in the 50-yard low hurdles.

The Kansas State Agricultural College with 19¼ points was second in the meet. R. E. Kimport '27, Kansas State, middle-distance ace, won a close race in the mile and later ran as anchor man on the team which won third in the mile relay. L. E. Moody '28 took first in the 880-yard run.

A. E. Rinefort '27 of Grinnell College sprang a surprise when he won the 16-pound shotput with a put of 45ft. 9in., 5in. better than Dauss Richerson '26 of Missouri, present record-holder. Harold Owen '26 of Iowa State sprang another surprise when he won the pole vault, while K. R. Lancaster '27, present record holder, tied with four others for fourth place. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by R. A. Locke, Nebraska; T. L. Wongwai, Kansas, second; L. L. Grady, Kansas, third; Charles Grantello, Missouri, fourth. Time—5⅖s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Charles Grantello, Missouri; W. H. Rooney, Kansas; P. C. Wyatt, Nebraska, third; M. A. Scharnweber, Grinnell, fourth. Time—53⅖s

880-Yard Run—Won by L. E. Moody, Kansas State; O. F. Roberts, Nebraska, second; M. I. Meaders, Oklahoma A. & M., third; J. E. Lewis, Nebraska, fourth. Time—2m. 2 3-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by R. E. Kimport, Kansas State; G. L. Johnson, Nebraska, second; J. W. Ross, Nebraska, third; K. G. Dempster, Iowa State, fourth. Time—4m. 35⅗s.

Two Mile Run—Won by L. C. Niblack, Oklahoma, M. L. Sallee, Kansas State, second; McGrath, Kansas State, third; Steele, Missouri, fourth. Time—10m. 1 2-5s.

50-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by R. A. Locke, Nebraska; Edwin Weir, Nebraska, second; V. M. Fairchild, Kansas State, third; C. W. Doornbos, Kansas, fourth. Time—6s.

50-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Edwin Weir, Nebraska; L. G. Witmer, Iowa State, second; George Simpson, Drake, third; C. W. Doornbos, Kansas, fourth. Time—6 4-5s.

One Mile Relay—Won by University of Kansas (Cooper, Woods, Engle, Rooney), University of Oklahoma, second, Kansas State Agricultural College, third.

Running High Jump—Won by H. L. Hagerman, Washington, 5ft. 11in., Sumner Brunk, Drake, second; Dillon Anderson, Oklahoma, third; C. R. Ledbetter, Washington, George Simpson, Drake, G. Griswold, Iowa State, E. J. Lawton, Missouri, and B. B. Potts, Missouri, tied for fourth.

Running Broad Jump—Won by K. R. Lancaster, Missouri, 22ft. 7¾in.; J. C. Rhodes, Nebraska, second, 21ft. 10¼in.; W. B. Mullins, Oklahoma, third, 21ft. 6⅛in.; S. T. McInerney, Kansas, fourth, 21ft. ¾in.

Pole Vault—Won by Harold Owen, Iowa State, 12ft. 3 in. Frank Wirsig, Nebraska, and F. B. Potts '28, Oklahoma, tied for second, 12ft. 2in. F. V. Phillips, Kansas, P. R. Carter, Kansas State, K. R. Lancaster, Missouri, and J. C. Rhodes, Nebraska, tied for fourth.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by F. E. Rinefort, Grinnell, 45ft. 5⅝in.; Dauss Richerson, Missouri, second, 43ft. 9in.; W. W. Kriemelmeyer, Nebraska, third, 43ft.; Herbert Boettger, Drake, fourth, 42ft.

NAVY SWIMMERS VICTORIOUS

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 15—The United States Naval Academy swimmers won from Lehigh University this afternoon, 44 to 18, taking first in every event as they have in five of their six matches this year. A. R. Rule Jr. '26, the Navy captain, broke the academy record for the 150-yard backstroke by 2.1s., covering the distance in 1m. 46.8s.

NAVY BARELY DEFEATS LEHIGH

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 15—In one of the hardest fought wrestling meets witnessed at Lehigh University this season, the United States Naval Academy defeated Lehigh by the score of 15½ to 11½ points. The Navy won three bouts, two by a fall and one on a decision.

NAVY GYMNASTS WIN

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 15—Winning from Dartmouth College by 38½ points to 15½ here Saturday the United States Naval Academy gymnasts kept their record clear for the season. Dartmouth took first in one event, the flying rings, in which A. C. Bliss won.

NEW GOVERNING POWER IN "BIG TEN" COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 15—There is a new governing power today in "Big Ten" college athletics. It is the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Incorporated, made up of a group of men entirely different from that which controlled the old I. A. A. without the "incorporated." The new corporation opened offices here today to receive the proceeds of the sixteenth annual indoor track and field championship games held Saturday at Evanston, Ill.

Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran athletic director at University of Chicago, and a senior member of the National Football Rules Committee, is president of the corporation. Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics for the "Big Ten," is secretary-treasurer. The organization is composed of athletic directors of the 10 institutions comprising the Intercollegiate Conference.

They had to incorporate to take over the funds accumulated through previous years by the committee of alumni who made up the old I. C. A. A. The latter dissolved their group by resigning in a body when the faculty committee of the Conference in December voted to transfer all their powers to the directors.

The alumni committee came into existence years ago following a series of differences between the different track and field coaches over the conduct of the Conference meets. The faculty decided the alumni managers, however, had outlived the necessity for their intervention, as the track coaches of today were felt to be of a much higher type, while among the athletic directors there has been evolved a group of men of superior executive caliber.

Members of the Conference competing in the indoor and outdoor track and field meets, the swimming meet, the cross-country, tennis and golf meets, which are to be handled by the new corporation, will benefit by the proration of the proceeds of the meets, it is expected, under the new administration. The old organization held all funds as promotional ammunition for future meets, to make up deficits of those which failed, and to buy medals for trophies and scholar-athlete awards.

These medals and awards will be continued, it is stated, but it is believed that large economies can be effected in administration by recruiting local officials instead of transporting a large staff from Chicago when meets are held away from this city, and by avoiding large expense accounts of one kind or another.

Directors in the new group are F. H. Yost of University of Michigan, George Huff of University of Illinois, Z. G. Clevenger of Indiana University, K. L. Wilson of Northwestern University of Wisconsin, L. W. St. John of Minnesota, George Little of University of Wisconsin, L. H. St. John of Ohio State University, W. A. Kellogg of Purdue University, and Paul Belding of University of Iowa.

COPULOS CAPTURES TWO

CLEVELAND, O., March 15 (Special)—Both games were captured by G. L. Copulos of Detroit from P. E. Maupome of this city here in the title race of the National Championship Three Cushion Billiard League, making it five out of six for the series. Copulos went out in 45 and 53 innings, 50 to 49 and 50 to 41, respectively. High runs of 6 were made by the winner, 5 and 6 by the loser.

MISS WILLS AND PARTNER LOSE

NICE, France, March 15 (AP)—Miss Helen N. Wills, the United States champion, and Charles S. Kingsley, of England, went down to defeat before Mlle. Vlasto and Henri Cochet, the French stars, in the final of the mixed doubles of the Nice tennis tournament yesterday, 4—6, 7—5, 13—11.

YALE FRESHMEN WIN

NEW HAVEN, March 15—The Yale freshman polo trio defeated the Harvard freshman here Saturday in the Yale armory, 10½ to 8. The Yale freshmen basketball quintet won the big three championship by defeating the Harvard freshmen 31 to 28. The Blue yearlings defeated Princeton earlier in the season 23 to 19.

PLAY STARTED IN WOMEN'S TENNIS

Mrs. Corbiere Easily Wins Her First-Round Match

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., March 15 (Special)—Play started this morning in the United States women's indoor lawn tennis championship singles for 1926 at the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. The doubles and mixed doubles will start later in the week.

Mrs. J. D. Corbiere of Southboro had an easy time coming through her first-round match with Mrs. Lester Watson of Boston, losing only one game and that in the second set.

The playing of Miss Katherine L. Gardner of Cambridge featured the morning matches and if she continues to show the same kind of tennis in her future contests, she will go a long way toward the final round. She met Mrs. A. C. Butler of Boston and lost only one game in each set.

Miss Julia Chapin of Springfield, Mass., had a hard-fought match with Mrs. Robert Walcott of Boston and finally won 6—2, 4—6, 6—4. Miss Chapin is one of the youngest players in the tournament and promises to develop into a strong player in the next few years.

There was one default registered this morning when Mrs. Franklin Reece of Boston moved into the second round at the expense of Mrs. W. H. Trumbull of Boston. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

First Round

Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Southboro, defeated Mrs. Lester Watson, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. A. L. Robinson Jr., Boston, defeated Mrs. H. R. Hardwick, Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss K. L. Gardner, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. A. C. Butler, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Franklin Reece, Boston, won from Mrs. W. H. Trumbull, Boston, by default.

Miss Julia Chapin, Springfield, defeated Mrs. Robert Wolcott, Boston, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Mrs. E. R. Mitton, Boston, defeated Mrs. Ralph Hornblower, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

Minnesota Winner of Aquatic Honors

Gophers Take Intercollegiate Conference Championship With Michigan Second

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE SWIMMING STANDING

College—	Pts
Minnesota	41
Michigan	33
Wisconsin	17
Iowa	11
Northwestern	8
Purdue	3
Illinois	2

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 15 (Special)—Minnesota won the sixteenth annual Intercollegiate Conference swimming meet here Saturday night compiling a total of 41 points while Michigan, its closest rival, was forced to be satisfied with 33.

The two teams alternated for the lead throughout the evening and not until the Gophers had won the final event, the 400-yard relay, was victory assured. Minnesota took both the relay events and added another 8 points when Max Moody '25 and Samuel Hill '28 finished first and second in the 100-yard swim. J. E. Hill '26 gave his team five points in winning the 150-yard backstroke while M. W. Carter won another first in the fancy-diving contest.

P. C. Samson '28, Michigan, was the highest individual point winner with 10, taking first places in both the 220 and 440-yard swims. He was followed by Moody, who, after winning the 100-yard event, took second in the 220.

The two relays proved the feature events of the evening, Minnesota being pushed to the limit to turn in victories. After getting a poor start in the 200, the Wolverine swimmers gained steadily, but C. R. Darnall was unable to overtake Samuel Hill on the final lap. The summary:

50-Yard Swim—Won by C. B. Herschberger, Wisconsin; C. R. Darnall, Michigan, second; Samuel Hill, Minnesota, third; Paul Manovitz, Northwestern, fourth. Time—24.1s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by M. M. Moody, Minnesota; Samuel Hill, Minnesota, second; C. R. Darnall, Michigan, third; J. C. McLintock, Iowa, fourth. Time—55.4s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. E. Hill, Minnesota; J. M. Halstead, Michigan, second; R. L. Halstead, Michigan, third; J. C. Bonnell, Northwestern, fourth. Time—1m. 50.9s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by M. I. Carter, Iowa; J. L. Kratz, Wisconsin, second; Charles Purdy, Minnesota, third; M. J. Shorr, Michigan, fourth. Time—2m. 47.2s.

220-Yard Swim—Won by P. C. Samson, Michigan; M. M. Moody, Minnesota, second; J. M. Dithmer, Purdue, third; F. D. Dunakin, Michigan, fourth. Time—2m. 29.2s.

Fancy Diving—Won by M. M. Carter, Minnesota; R. U. Ratcliff, Wisconsin, second; W. C. Obrien, Illinois, third; Paul Starrett, Michigan, fourth.

200-Yard Relay—Won by University of Minnesota (Morris, Richter, Moody and Samuel Hill); University of Michigan, second; Northwestern University, third; University of Wisconsin, disqualified.

440-Yard Swim—Won by P. C. Samson, University of Michigan; S. J. Lambert, University of Iowa, second; Phillip Druiding, Northwestern University, third; R. B. Davenport, Purdue University, fourth. Time—5m. 37.7s.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by University of Minnesota (J. E. Hill, Purdy and Bennett); University of Wisconsin, second; University of Michigan, third; University of Iowa fourth. Time—3m. 23.7s.

ARMY DEFEATS TECHNOLOGY

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 15—The United States Military Acamedy swordsmen defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a closely contested match Saturday by a score of 7 to 6. Technology won with the foils 5 to 4. J. L. Levis '26 of the Hub collegians, taking all three of his bouts with that weapon. Levis also won from his two Army opponents in the epee bout, making his score for the day five victories and no defeats.

STRYKER RETURNS TO MAJORS

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 15—Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, always on the lookout for pitching material, has signed Sterling Stryker who was up with the Boston Braves two years ago. At the same time the announcement comes that James T. Elliott who came from Terre Haute at the end of the 1925 season with a record of 25 victories and eight defeats, has been released to the Seattle Club of the Pacific Coast League where Stryker comes from.

GRAYSON TO COACH AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass., March 15 (AP)—Emory Grayson has been appointed basketball coach at Amherst College, it was announced, here, yesterday. He succeeds DeOrmand McLaughry, former football and basketball coach, who recently resigned to become head football coach at Brown University.

GOLF CHAMPIONS DEFEATED

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., March 15 (AP)—William MacFarlane, United States open champion, and L. H. Diegel, Canadian open champion, were defeated 1 up in a best ball match here yesterday by William Klein and C. R. Murray, local professionals.

MISS BROOKS MAKES RECORD

CLEVELAND, O., March 15 (AP)—Miss Leila Brooks, Toronto, Ont., established a new rink record of 1m. 38 2-5s. for the half-mile women's skating event here Saturday in a program in which men and women skaters from Cleveland, Detroit, Toronto and Pittsburgh competed.

Yale Swimmers are Again Victorious

INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING ASSOCIATION (Swimming Standing)

	M'tches Won	M'tches Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Yale	8	0	352	142	1.000
Princeton	5	2	308	125	.714
Pennsylvania	4	4	241	255	.500
Columbia	1	6	141	293	.142
City College	7	7	134	361	.000

(Water Polo Standing)

	M'tches Won	M'tches Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Yale	8	0	361	71	1.000
Princeton	5	2	310	153	.714
City College	4	4	159	200	.500
Pennsylvania	2	6	138	305	.333
Columbia	0	7	55	294	.000

PRINCETON, N. J., March 15 (Special)—Winning three of the six individual events and tying in another as well as the 200-yard relay race; Yale University swimmers defeated Princeton here Saturday night in their Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship series by a score of 34 to 28. The Elis also won the water-polo game, 56 to 8. These two victories give Yale a clean slate in the championship for the season.

Capt. J. H. Hawkins '26 of Princeton was the only Tiger able to win a first place. He won the 100-yard dash in 57.2s., and the 440-yard swim in 5m. 22.8s. Yale won only one second place, and that was by A. J. Luke '26S., in the 440-yard swim.

50-Yard Dash—Won by Capt. J. D. Bronson Jr. '26, Yale; H. R. Erdman '27, Princeton, second; W. S. Stage '26, Yale, third. Time—24.6s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Capt. J. H. Hawkins '26, Princeton; W. C. Riker '27, Princeton, second; Allison Choate '26, Yale, third. Time—57.2s.

440-Yard Swim—Won by Capt. J. H. Hawkins '26, Princeton; A. J. Luke '26S, Yale, second; W. F. Sanford '28, Yale third. Time—5m. 22.8s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. A. House '28S, Yale; A. J. Bowren '28, Princeton, second; W. K. Tencher '28, Princeton, third. Time—1m. 48.9s.

220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; Colon Schott '28, Princeton, second; Van Buren Taliafero '27, Yale, third. Time—2m. 57.4s.

Fancy Dive—Tie between W. B. F. Hall '27S, and R. McC. Cochran '27, Princeton, 89 points; A. M. Murphy '27, Princeton, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Yale University (Capt. J. D. Bronson Jr. '26, J. A. House '28S, E. W. Peterson '26, W. S. Stage '26). Time—1m. 38.6s.

MIDDLE WESTERN BOWLERS LEADING

Displace Easterners in American Congress at Toledo

TOLEDO, O., March 15 (Special)—Teams from the Middle West swept aside eastern competitors and took a strong hold on the leading places today in the American Bowling Congress tournament.

North Center Alley, Chicago, headed by F. Robin, went into first with 2964. This bettered their mark of last year, when they won fifth with a score of 2937.

Western and Southern Insurance, Chicago, gained second place with 2900. Baker HY-Grade, Cleveland, 2898, Busam's Fords, Cincinnati, 2885; and Max A. Kohen, Minneapolis, 2882, were other high teams. The Academy five of Akron broke into the first 10 late Saturday night with 2848.

Rapid changes came in the minor events as a result of the morning and afternoon scores turned in for Saturday and Sunday. H. Schneiderman of Indianapolis, rolling with C. Gray, made 725, which is the first individual performance to get above the 700 mark.

O. R. Huff of New York retained his lead in the individuals with 685, but J. Olson pressed him closely for second place, when he rolled 672. In his second game, Olson fouled a strike in the seventh frame, getting nine pins on his second ball, and then striking in the eighth. Schneiderman is high man in all events with 1871, and Olson is second with 1342.

Carl A. Baumgartner, Cincinnati, who was individual champion in 1923 with 724, gathered a 655-score yesterday.

CROSS-COUNTRY RACE WON BY BIRCHFIELD

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 15—Birchfield Harriers gained their seventh successive victory, and eighteenth since the race was first held in 1877, when they won the English national cross-country running championship over 10 miles of varied going at Wolverton, Saturday. They also provided the first man home in J. E. Webster, who, after running most of the distance with Ernest Harper, shook off the Hallamshire harrier in a hard-fought finish and won by a bare three yards in 58m. 49s. As a team Birchfield stood alone. They finished their scoring with six in the first 21 timed in from the field of 322 starters and totaled only 43 points to Hallamshire's 157, Surrey Athletic Club's 229. The order and times of the first six:

Runner and Club:	M.	S.
J. E. Webster, Birchfield Harriers	58	49
Ernest Harper, Hallamshire Harriers	58	50
A. H. Rodway, Birchfield Harriers	59	28
T. P. Metcalfe, Derby Athletic Club	59	35
William Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals	59	41
A. T. Muggridge, Brighton Harriers	59	56

SIX-DAY RACE ENDED

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Reginald McNamara, veteran from Newark, N. J., and Franco Georgetti, sprinter from Italy, won the six-day bicycle race, which ended Saturday night in Madison Square Garden, by two laps. Anthony Beckman of Secaucus, N. J. and Carl Stockholm of Chicago gained second place, although tied in distance with two other teams, by winning a majority of the mile sprints in the final hour, each victory adding 72 points to their total. Third place went to the French pair, Georges Wambst and Charles Lacquehay. Cecil Walker and Alexander McBeath of Australia won fourth place, tied in distance with the second and third position teams.

CRIMSON WRESTLERS DEFEATED

After going through one of the most successful seasons in its wrestling activities, Harvard University failed to come up to Crimson follower's expectations against Yale University, Saturday, the Eli winning 16 to 9. It was Yale's nineteenth victory over the Crimson in wrestling, the losers never having defeated their traditional rivals in this branch of athletics. B. C. Turner '27 of the Crimson won his seventh victory for Harvard this year when he defeated Merwin Kravet '27 of Yale. Harvard was strongest in the lighter weights.

END MATCH WITH A LOSS

SARASOTA, Fla., March 15 (AP)—R. T. Jones, American amateur golf champion, and T. D. Armour, Florida West coast champion, defeated W. C. Hagen, holder of the American Professional Golfers Association title, and Gilbert Nichols, 10 up and 8 to play, in a 36-hole best ball match over the Whitfield Estates course, here, yesterday. The victory of the local pair marked their seventh straight of the season as a team and completed their schedule of Florida matches without their having once been defeated.

ARMY FENCERS WIN TWICE

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 15—United States Military Academy fencers won twice Saturday, the varsity swordsmen defeating Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 7 to 6; while the Army's junior varsity won from Norwich University, 9 to 5. Levis of Tech, in the main event, scored five straight victories, with no defeats over his Army opponents in bouts with foils and épée. The cadets junior team lost the foils bouts to Norwich, but won everything else.

OTTAWA IN TIE WITH TORONTO

Montreal Defeats Canadiens, 4-2, in Strenuous Game

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Ag'st	Pts
Ottawa	23	4	7	73	40	50
Montreal	20	5	9	88	67	45
Pittsburgh	18	1	16	80	70	37
Boston	16	4	15	91	85	36
New York	11	4	20	63	86	26
St. Patricks	12	3	19	91	104	27
Canadiens	10	1	24	73	107	21

TORONTO, Ont., Mar 15 (Special)—The league-leading Ottawa Senators and St. Patricks closed the local professional hockey season Saturday night, when they played to a 1-to-1 tie after 20 minutes' overtime. The game was the most uninteresting of the season. The Senators entered the game needing only one point to assure them of first place in the standing and the bye in the playoff series, and they were apparently content to play for a tie score, refusing to take any unnecessary chances. The best hockey of the night was in the last 10 minutes of the second period and the early part of the third, when the visitors were one goal down and opened up in a successful effort to tie. The summary:

ST. PATRICKS — OTTAWA
Shay, Neville, lw........rw, Finnegan
Day, Adams, c..............c, Nighbor
Bellefeuille, Dye, rw.lw, Denneny, Kilrea
McCaffrey, ld..............rd, Clancy
Corbeau, Cain, rd............ld, Boucher
Roach, g.......................g, Connell

Score—St. Patricks 1, Ottawa 1. Goals—Corbeau for St. Patricks; Clancy for Ottawa. Feferees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and William O'Hara, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods and 20 minutes overtime.

MONTREAL, Que., March 15 (Special)—Montreal Maroons and Canadiens played their sixth and final game of the National Hockey League here Saturday night and the former scored its fifth victory over its local rivals, the score being 4 to 2. The game provided little in the way of hockey and penalties were very numerous, at one time in the first period there being only four players on the ice, the two goal keepers and Broadbent of Montreal and A. Lepine of Canadiens.

MONTREAL — CANADIENS
Seibert, Dinsmore, lw
rw, Boucher, Larochelle
Stewart, Phillips, c..c, A. Lepine, Paulhus
Broadbent, Carson, rw..lw, Joliat, H. Lepine
Noble, ld.......................rd, Coutu
Munro, rd............ld, Leduc, Mantha
Benedict, g..................g, Rheaume

Score—Montreal 4, Canadiens 2. Goals—Noble, Phillips, Dinsmore, Carson for Montreal; A. Lepine, Joliat for Canadiens. Referees—William Bell and Donald Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLUMBIA FINISHES WITH NINE VICTORIES

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L	Points For	Points Ag'st
Columbia	9	1	328	220
Dartmouth	6	4	231	233
Pennsylvania	5	5	249	229
Princeton	5	5	256	282
Cornell	4	5	181	199
Yale	0	9	178	260

NEW HAVEN, March 15—Columbia University, by defeating Yale University in its last Intercollegiate Basketball League game of the season by the score of 41 to 31, finished in the lead of the league with a record of nine victories and only one defeat. It was Yale's ninth loss of the league season and its twenty-first straight defeat in league circles during the past three seasons.

COLUMBIA — YALE
Rothenfeld, Norris, lf
rg, MacLean, McNulty
Laub, rf
lg, Carmody, Frankel, Coleman, Ward
Mannheim, Kirchmeyer, c
c, Simmen, Carmody
Madden, Smith, Sullivan, lg..rf, Lackey
Lorch, rg............lf, Ward, Beck, Cox

Score—Columbia University 41, Yale University 31. Goals from field—Laub 9, Mannheim 4, Lorch, Madden, Smith, Sullivan for Columbia; Lackey 7, Ward 2, Beck, Cox, McNulty for Yale. Goals from foul—Laub 3, Mannheim 2, Lorch, Madden for Columbia; Lackey 6, Ward for Yale. Referee—Oshay, St. John's. Time—Two 20m. periods.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 15—University of Pennsylvania lost an opportunity to finish its Intercollegiate Basketball League season in a tie with Dartmouth for second place by losing its final league game to Princeton University, here, Saturday, by the score of 34 to 32. As a result Princeton and Pennsylvania completed the league season in a tie for third place with five victories apiece.

PRINCETON — PENNSYLVANIA
Evans, lf......................rg, Goldblatt
McCabe, Hendricks, rf
lg, Ramage, Matthews
Bryant, c.........................c, Sherr
Loeb, lg......................rf, Davenport
Elliott, rg......................lf, Lindsay

Score—Princeton University 34, University of Pennsylvania 32. Goals from field—Evans 4, Foote 4, Bryant 3, Loeb 3, McCabe for Princeton; Davenport 4, Lindsay 2, Sherr 2, Goldblatt for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Bryant 2, Foote, Evans for Princeton; Ramage 5 Goldblatt 3, Sherr 3, Lindsay 2, Davenport for Pennsylvania. Time—Two 20m. periods.

ENGLISH LEAGUE IS EASY VICTOR, 2 TO 0

INTERLEAGUE SOCCER TOURNAMENT FINAL STANDING

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
English League	2	0	0	7	1	4
Scottish League	1	0	1	7	5	2
Irish League	0	0	2	4	12	0

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 15—English hopes of raising a worthy team to oppose Scotland in the International soccer football tournament proper at Manchester, April 17, which had been brought to zero after the recent debacle against Wales, soared up again Saturday when the representatives of the English League defeated those of the Scottish League at Glasgow, 2 goals to 0, and secured first place in the final standing of this season's interleague tournament.

For this game the English authorities retained only one of the men who appeared against Wales. The visiting leaguers are described as having given a fine all-round display, and overshadowed their rivals in all departments of the game. The summary:

ENG. LEAGUE — SCOT. LEAGUE
Ruffell, lw......................rw, McLean
Walker, il..................ir, Cunningham
Bedford, c.........................c, White
Brown, ir..........................il, Cairns
York, rw..........................lw, Morton
Green, lhb......................rhb, Wilson
Hill, chb...................chb, J. H. McStay
Edwards, rhb....................lhb Craig
Silcock, lb.............rb, William McStay
Goodall, rb.......................lb, Smith
Hardy, g...........................g, White

Score — English League 2, Scottish League 0. Goals—Bedford, Ruffell for English League. Time — Two 45m. periods.

YALE FENCERS WIN

NEW HAVEN, March 15—The Yale University fencing team defeated Princeton University here Saturday 15 to 2, making a clean sweep of the sabre bouts and winning the foils, 8 to 1, and the épée, 3 to 1. Captain Elwell and Lee of the Elis were the stars, winning all three of their foils matches.

LOCKE APPOINTED COACH

CLEVELAND, O., March 15 (AP)—Gordon Locke, all-America back at University of Iowa several years ago, will coach the football team of Western Reserve University this fall, it was announced tonight. Locke succeeds F. H. Kamp, an Ohio State University alumnus.

Chicago Gymnasts Win Title Again

Purdue Finishes Close Behind, Winning Four of Six "Big Ten" Championships

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 15 (Special)—For the fifth time in the past seven years of competition, the University of Chicago gymnastic team won the championship of the Intercollegiate Conference when it barely forced out the Purdue University Turners here Saturday in the "Big Ten" title meet with 1234.8 points to 1214.5 points scored by their Old Gold and Black rivals. Purdue and Chicago were on practically even terms in every event until the tumbling when the Maroons showed to advantage and scored 234.9 to Purdue's 210.5.

Four of the six Conference championships in gymnastic events were won by members of the Purdue team—H. W. Li '26 in the side horse, C. M. Dubois '26 in the parallel bars, G. L. Jackson '26 in the flying rings, and R. Van Meter '26 in the club swinging event. Van Meter's victory gave him his third consecutive title as "Big Ten" Indian club swinging champion.

F. H. Davidson '28 of Chicago took premier honors in the horizontal bars, while his team mate, J. A. Connor '26, gave one of the best exhibitions of the day in taking the tumbling event.

Ohio State University's fencing team, after scoring only one point in the foils, won both the sabers and dueling swords, Saturday, to win the team championship for 1926 with a total of 11 points. Purdue was second with 7½, University of Wisconsin third with 6, University of Illinois fourth with 4, University of Chicago fifth with 3½, and University of Iowa sixth with 1.

J. A. Hurt '26 of Ohio State won every match in the round robin of sabers to win the individual title. After Chicago, Ohio and Wisconsin were left in a tie for first after the completion of the dueling swords' round robin, E. R. Stephens '27 of Ohio State defeated both A. L. Daugherty '27 of Chicago and E. W. Frytag '27 of Wisconsin in the round robin to settle the tie, and won the individual championship in the event in addition to clinching the team championship for Ohio.

Iowa and Ohio State wrestling teams took the lion's share of the honors in the wrestling meet with two titles each. R. A. Weir '28 of Iowa took the 115-pound title, and his teammate, L. B. Beers '28, won the 145-pound championship. D. J. Whitacre '27, Ohio's undefeated heavyweight star, had little difficulty in winning the championship in his weight from W. H. Fisher '27 of Indiana University. P. E. Snider '26 won the other title for Ohio State in the 125-pound class. One of the biggest upsets in the grappling came when H. T. Donahoe '27, University of Michigan, defeated G. E. Gratton '26 of Iowa, alternate on the 1924 Olympic team, in the 158-pound class, with a time advantage of 11m. 9s. The summary:

WALES UNEXPECTED RUGBY VICTOR, 11-8

Defeats Ireland—Title Hinges on Another Game

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL STANDING

	W	D	L	Points For	Points Ag'st
Ireland	3	0	1	41	26
Scotland	2	0	1	28	14
England	1	1	1	29	22
Wales	1	1	1	19	19
France	0	0	3	6	42

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 15—Wales' great unexpected defeat of Ireland by 11 points to 8 in an epic forward battle at Swansea, Saturday, makes the destination of the International Rugby football championship hinge upon the game between England and Scotland for the Calcutta Cup at Twickenham next Saturday. If the visitors win, Scotland and Ireland will be bracketed at the head of the final standing, but if the Englishmen triumph, as they have always done before at Twickenham, or if they hold Scotland to a draw, Ireland will win the championship outright for the first time since 1899.

For the match with Ireland the Welsh selectors made sweeping changes in the team behind the scrum, and it would appear by so doing they have solved a problem which long has baffled them. W. C. Powell, scrumhalf, and Windsor Lewis, his partner, playing behind the pack as good, probably, as any of the four home countries have produced since the war, were able to give their threequarters plenty of opportunities, and for the first time this season the Welsh threequarters, with that little live wire, W. J. Delahay, operating at right center, were really penetrative.

The forwards laid the foundation for the victory by solid scrummaging and determination, which forced the Irish pack to depart from its usual methods. The visitors also played grandly and twice held the lead, but after half time were concerned mainly with defense. Had their backs been less speedy and less certain in their tackling, Wales would have carried the day by a margin far greater than three points. Wales now has won 23 games to Ireland's 12, and one has been drawn. The summary:

WALES — IRELAND
Herrara, f.......................f, Bradley
John, f..........................f, Browne
Jenkins, f....................f, Buchanan
Hiram, f..........................f, Cagney
Jones, f...........................f, Clinch
Lawrence, f.......................f, Farrell
Walkins, f.....................f, McVicker
Hopkins, f.....................f, Hanrahan
Powell, sh....................sh, Sugden
Lewis, fh.........................fh, Davis
Rowe-Harding, lw..............rw, Cussen
Cornish, lc................rc, Stephenson
Delahay, rc......................lc, Hewitt
Rowlands, rw......................lw, Gage
Rees, fb.......................fb, Crawford

Score—Wales 11, Ireland 8. Scorers—Hopkins, Herrera, Rowe-Harding for Wales; Hanrahan for Ireland. Placed goals—Rees for Wales; Stephenson for Ireland. Penalty goal—Stephenson, Ireland. Referee—B. S. Cumberlege, England. Time—Two 40m. periods.

GOULD AND WEAR REGAIN TENNIS TITLE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 15 (Special)—Jay Gould of New York and J. W. Wear of Philadelphia, representing the Racquet Club of this city, regained the national court tennis doubles championship, Saturday, by defeating J. C. Bell Jr. and W. C. Wright, also of Philadelphia, in the third round at the Racquet Club, by the scores of 6—5, 6—4, 6—3.

Suydam and Fulton Cutting of New York, 1925 national champions, who dethroned Wear and Gould last year, defaulted earlier in the tournament. Experience carried the new titleholders to the championship Saturday. They were extended to the limit in the first set, but showed their superiority over the younger players in the last two sets. Gould's playing was especially brilliant.

COLUMBIA BEATS HARVARD

Columbia University gave Harvard University its first collegiate fencing defeat at Hemenway Gymnasium, Cambridge, Saturday, 8 points to 5. The visitors edged out a 5-to-4 victor with the foils and then raced away with the épée event winning three out of four matches.

IOWA CAPTURES 'BIG TEN' TITLE

Three Indoor Records Are Broken, One of Them a World's Mark

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. TRACK STANDING

College	Points
Iowa	24 1-3
Michigan	20
Wisconsin	19
Illinois	18 2-3
Ohio State	8
Chicago	6
Northwestern	6
Indiana	5
Purdue	2
Minnesota	1

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 15—Gold medals are being prepared today for three athletes who broke records, one a world's mark, in the sixteenth annual indoor track and field championship games of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, Inc., held at Patten Gymnasium, Evanston, Ill., north of here. For the first time in the history of the event, University of Iowa captured team honors.

Coach G. T. Bresnahan's athletes piled up 24 1-3 points against 20 points for the title defending University of Michigan squad, 19 points for University of Wisconsin, and 18 2-3 points for University of Illinois, seven times former champion. Surprise was also furnished by Indiana University, gaining five points in two events, as the Hoosiers have not made a showing for many years.

The one-mile relay, run in three sections, in which Iowa made the best time, decided the winner of the meet. Michigan, Wisconsin or Illinois could have won by taking the relay. Michigan was second in this race, Wisconsin third and Illinois fourth.

To F. J. Cuhel '27 of Iowa go the individual honors of the meet. He came from behind on the last lap of the critical relay race to plunge to the tape inches in advance of W. H. Herrnstein '27 of Michigan, who had started the final quarter-mile with a 15-yard lead. Other members of the Iowa team which performed in 3m. 30.5s. were E. J. Beatty '28, J. H. Folwell '27, and L. D. Phelps '26. Minnesota, which won the second section of the run, was forced out of the points by the slow time it recorded. Indiana, finishing third in the Iowa race, made better time than Minnesota in winning the second test.

Those who are to claim the gold medals are C. D. Werner '28 of Illinois, 60-yard high hurdle winner, and world's record maker; H. W. Kennedy '27 of Ohio State, one-mile run winner, and C. V. Chapman '28 of Wisconsin, two-mile run champion. Four times the record in the 50-yard dash was equalled, but the mark of 5 2-5s. set by O. J. Murray of Illinois in 1914 withstood attack.

In the 60-yard high hurdles, Werner scored a notable victory over G. P. Guthrie '26 of Ohio State, the title defender in the event. Werner established a new Conference record of 7.5s., clipping 1s. from the mark set in 1920 by C. E. Johnson of Michigan and equalled by five others, including Guthrie. The old record was tied in the preliminary heats by Werner and Guthrie. The world's record of 7 3-5s. was made by Carl Christensen of the Newark A. C. two years ago.

In the one-mile run, Kennedy, who established the new time of 4m. 23 2-5s., was challenged by R. H. Freyberg '26 of Michigan on the last lap. Kennedy set the pace from the start. On the final turn a lapped competitor boxed Freyberg and permitted Kennedy to sprint to the tape with a yard to spare. The old record of 4m. 23 3-5s. was set in 1924 by M. E. Hall of Illinois. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by G. B. Hester, Michigan; T. C. Yarnall, Illinois, second; E. A. Kelly, Michigan, third; E. J. Beatty, Iowa, fourth. Time 5 2-5s. (Equals Conference record. Also equalled in preliminary by Hester, Yarnall and Kelly).

440-Yard Dash—Won by K. R. Kennedy, Wisconsin; F. J. Cuhel, Iowa, second; N. D. Feinsinger, Michigan, third; O. T. Roberts, Iowa, fourth. Time—51 2-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by A. O. Martin, Northwestern; W. S. Caine, Indiana, second; J. R. Erickson, Wisconsin, third; J. J. Cusack, Chicago, fourth. Time—1m. 57.9s.

One-Mile Run—Won by H. W. Kennedy, Ohio State; R. H. Freyburg, Michigan, second; J. E. Little, Purdue, third; G. D. Furrey, Northwestern, fourth. Time—4m. 23 2-5s. (New Conference record).

Two-Mile Run—Won by V. J. Chapman, Wisconsin; L. E. Hunn, Iowa, second; P. L. Little, Indiana, third; R. H. Callahan, Michigan, fourth. Time—9m. 26 2-5s. (New Conference record).

One-Mile Relay—Won by University of Iowa (E. J. Beatty, J. H. Folwell, L. D. Phelps and F. J. Cuhel)); University of Michigan, second, (H. R. Ohlheiser, F. L. Mueller, N. D. Feinsinger and W. H. Herrnstein); University of Wisconsin, third (N. S. Francis, W. T. Reeves, T. C. Dougan and K. R. Kennedy); University of Illinois, fourth, (R. W. Yates, W. C. Runkle, H. R. Mehock and H. W. White).—Time 3m. 30.5s.

60-Yard High Hurdles—Won by C. D. Werner, Illinois; G. P. Guthrie, Ohio State, second; Emil Voelker, Michigan, third; C. E. McGinnis, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—7.5s. (New record).

Running High Jump—Won by Arthur Burg, Chicago, 6ft. 3in.; C. E. McGinnis, Wisconsin, second, 6ft. 2in.; F. W. Just, Minnesota, R. R. Mann, Iowa, and W. T. Swenson, Iowa, tied for third and fourth, 5ft. 11in.

Pole Vault—G. H. Barnes, Illinois, E. C. White, Illinois, and X. P. Boiles, Iowa, tied for first, 12ft. 6in.; C. E. McGinnis, Wisconsin, fourth, 12ft.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by R. G. Dauber, Iowa, 46ft. 2¼in.; R. D. Lyon, Illinois, second, 45ft. 5½in.; C. J. Muns, Michigan, third, 44ft. 11in.; V. W. Lapp, Iowa, fourth, 43ft. 8½in.

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REASONS FOR FALL OF BELGIAN FRANC

BRUSSELS, March 15 (AP)—Speculative buying abroad and doubt concerning the complete success of Finance Minister Janssen's loan negotiations in London are given as the reasons for the week-end fall of the Belgian franc in the foreign markets.

M. Janssen, who returned today from London, declined to comment on the result of his conversations with the bankers, but it is understood that the loan will run for a period of 20 years.

A number of newspaper men today expressed doubt as to the Government's ability at the present time to face the adverse conditions and stabilize the franc in the neighborhood of 22 to the dollar. The writers demand energetic measures against the speculators.

COMMODITY PRICE DECLINE CONTINUES

Professor Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities and the relative purchasing power of money for the last several weeks, compared with monthly average since September, 1925, the low of January, 1922, the peak prices in May, 1920, follow (1913 being taken as 100):

	Index number	Purch. power
1920—May (peak of prices)	247	40.5
1922—January (low)	138	72.5
1924—Yearly average	149.3	66.0
1925—Yearly average	159.2	62.8
September average	158.2	63.2
October average	156.7	63.8
November average	159.1	62.9
December average	159.0	62.9
1926—January average	159.2	62.8
February average	157.6	63.5
Feb week ended Feb 12	158.6	63.0
Feb week ended Feb 19	156.6	63.8
Feb week ended Feb 26	155.5	64.3
March, week end Mar 5	154.0	65.0
March, week end Mar 12	153.3	65.2

LONDON STOCK MARKET QUIET

LONDON, March 15—The stock market was quiet today, the fortnightly settlement occupying the most attention. The oil group was easier under small liquidating sales, but sentiment continued cheerful.

The industrial list was dull and home rails were quiet although the crisis in the engineering dispute was regarded as less critical.

The tire price cut had no effect on Dunlop securities. The rubber issues were steady in sympathy with the staple.

Royal Dutch was quoted at 32⅛, Rio Tinto 43$\frac{1}{16}$, and Courtaulds 6$\frac{1}{16}$.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	4¼%
Outside com'l paper	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Year money	4¾	4¾
Customers' com'l loans	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4¾@5	4¾@5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	65⅞c	65⅞c
Bar silver in London	30⅛d	30⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d
Mexican dollars	50⅝c	50⅝c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$71,000,000	$516,000,000
Year ago today	69,000,000	
Balances	39,000,000	105,000,000
Year ago today	35,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	38,052,823	102,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
30 days	3⅝@3½
60 days	3¾@3⅝
90 days	3¾@3⅝
4 months	3⅞@3¾
5 months	4 @3⅞
6 months	4⅛@4

Non-member and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	4	Budapest	7
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	4	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	4	Lisbon	9
Minneapolis	4	London	5
Dallas	4	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	4	Prague	6
New York	4	Riga	8
Richmond	4	Rome	7
San Francisco	4	Sofia	10
St. Louis	4	Stockholm	4½
Amsterdam	3½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	10	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	4	Vienna	8
Brussels	7½	Warsaw	12
Calcutta	6	Oslo	6
Berlin	8	Paris	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Deman d	$4.85¾	$4.85¾	$4.8648
Cables	4.86¼	4.86¼	4.8648
French francs	.0361	.0362½	.193
Belgian francs	.0420½	.0453	.193
Swiss francs	.1925	.1925	.193
Lire	.0400½	.0401¼	.193
Marks	.2381	.2380	.238
Holland	.4004	.4003	.402
Sweden	.2682	.2682	.268
Norway	.2175	.2182	.268
Denmark	.2628	.2624	.268
Spain	.1409	.1409	.193
Portugal	.0515	.0515	1.08
Greece	.0141½	.0142	.193
Austria	.14¼	.14	.1407
Argentina	.3964	.3962	.4245
Brazil	.1455	.1450	.3244
Poland	.1400	.1300	.1930
†Hungary	.014⅛	.014⅛	.203
Jugoslavia	.0176½	.0176	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296⅜	.0296	.2026
Rumania	.0042⅝	.0042¼	.193
Shanghai(tael)	.7340	.7340	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5600	.5613	.78
Bombay	.3672	.3669	.4866
Yokohama	.4550	.4537½	.4984
Uruguay	.9750	1.0250	1.0342
Chile	.1203	.1201	.365
Peru	3.86	3.84	4.8685
Canadian Ex.	.99¾	.99⅝	1.00

†Per thousand.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, March 15 (Special)—Overruling a protest of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, the Board of United States General Appraisers finds that certain sheepskin rugs dyed were correctly taxed at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1420, Tariff Act of 1922, as manufactures of fur. Claim for duty at only 30 per cent under the provisions of paragraph 1117 is denied.

Sustaining a protest of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, the Customs Board holds that certain metal cases containing needles, pins, threads, scissors and a thimble, are dutiable at 45 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 343, 1922 act, for "needle cases or needle books furnished with assortments of needles or combinations of needles and other articles." The collector's assessment at 80 per cent under paragraph 1428 is therefore reversed.

ARMOUR & COMPANY'S YEAR

Armour & Company (Illinois) and subsidiaries report for the year ended Jan. 2, 1926, net income of $14,451,809 after interest and depreciation, equivalent after regular 7 per cent preferred dividends and 8 per cent dividends on Class A stock to 60 cents a share (par $25) earned on outstanding 2,000,000 shares of class B stock. This compares with $18,309,738 or $2.25 a share on combined 4,000,000 shares of class A and class B stock in the year ended Dec. 27, 1924. Class A stock is entitled to 8 per cent annual dividends, and after class B gets 8 per cent, both issues share equally in any further distributions.

FLORIDA EAST COAST BONDS

Public offering today of $15,000,000 Florida East Coast Railway first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds, series A, by J. P. Morgan & Co., was oversubscribed. The books were closed at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Southern Heavens For April Evenings

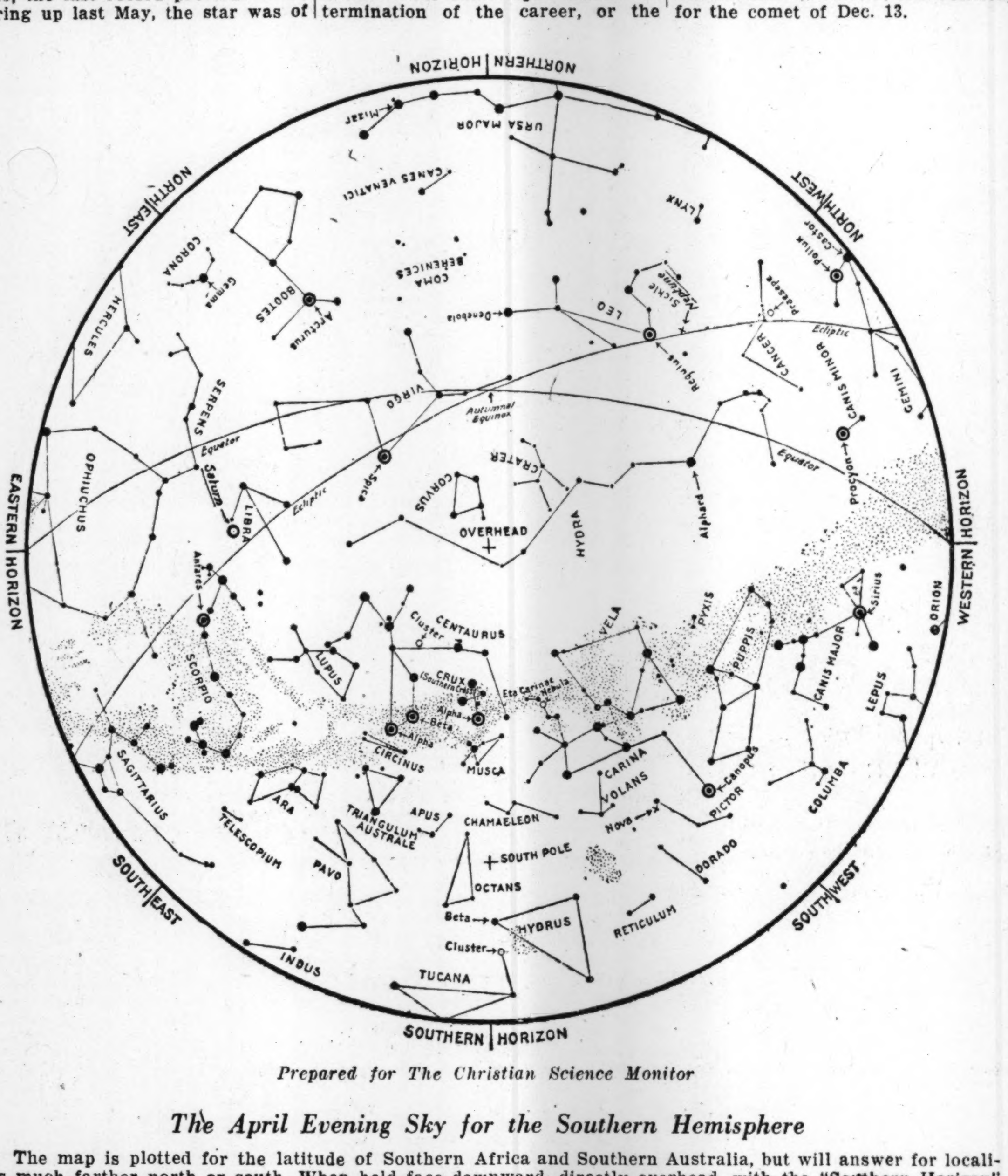
By EDWARD SKINNER KING

THE nova discovered last May in the constellation Pictor has proved an object of unusual interest. The transition through the various stages normal to new stars has been comparatively deliberate, like a slow movie. Therefore, the opportunity for a careful study of all its phases has been exceptional.

Nova Pictoris is not really new, for the Harvard Observatory has photographs of it as far back as 1889. All the early Harvard plates show it as a faint star of the twelfth magnitude. However, on April 13, 1925, the last record previous to its flaring up last May, the star was of second. Another set of lines correspond to a rate of 1200 kilometers a second. The physical conditions producing such extraordinary features in the spectrum are intriguing.

The varied observations of Nova Pictoris will afford a wealth of material for discussion. By means of the facts deducted from the evidence gathered by enthusiastic observers in the Southern Hemisphere, our knowledge of the conditions and underlying factors accounting for the blazing up of a star, previously quiescent, will be greatly enhanced. Whether the catastrophe marks the termination of the career, or the elongation from the sun, and is a magnificent object. Mars and Jupiter are in conjunction on April 23. Mars will be less than a degree south of Jupiter. On May 4 Uranus will be about two-thirds of a lunar diameter north of Venus.

Seven Donohoe medals have been awarded by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific to the following observers for the discovery of unexpected comets during 1925: Mr. G. Shajn of Simeis, Crimea, and Mr. J. Comas-Solá, Barcelona, Spain, for the independent discovery of the same comet on March 22 and 23; Mr. William Reid of Rhondebosch, South Africa, for the comet found on March 24; Mr. Lucien Orkisz, Cracow, Poland, for the comet discovered on April 3; Mr. Leslie Peltier, Delphos, O., and Mr. Wilk of Cracow, Poland, for the independent discovery of the remarkable comet of last November, and Mr. Ensor, Pretoria, South Africa, for the comet of Dec. 13.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The April Evening Sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on April 7 at 11 p. m., April 23 at 10 p. m., May 8 at 9 p. m., and May 23 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

the third magnitude. Possibly, it faded back again until Mr. Watson in South Africa picked it up in the early morning as he was leaving observatory work just before sunrise. At that time its magnitude was 2.5. The next night it doubled its light, to fade back again on May 27. By June 9 it was 1.25; July 9, 3.5; July 27,1.4; and so it has slowly fluctuated. By October it had fallen to the fourth magnitude. At present it is slightly fainter. It may be seen with the naked eye in the position indicated on the accompanying map. In brightness, it matches the star in Pictor opposite to Canopus.

Nova Pictoris

Nova Pictoris is unusual not only in its slow increase in brightness but in the sluggish activity of the forces producing the mighty upheaval. It has been more like a smouldering fire. Ordinarily, the spectrum of a new star changes radically very soon after the outburst. Even within a few hours, a continuous spectral belt crossed by dark lines bursts into a series of brilliant lines, some of which broaden out into wide bands. Viewed with the eye by means of an objective prism the spectrum presents a gorgeous string of rainbow-colored beads. In this nova the change was much retarded. Not until June 9 did the characteristic emission spectrum of a nova appear.

All southern observatories equipped for spectroscopic work have been accumulating photographic records of the spectral changes. The Harvard Station at Arequipa, Peru, alone has taken more than 100 photographs of the spectrum. The Cape Observatory has secured a similar number. When all the material is collected, we shall have a most copious supply of observational data. The discussion of these messages conveyed by the spectrum will take considerable time. The results for one of the Harvard plates, made on May 28, are at hand. The spectrum on this date is a good match for that of a star called Iota in Scorpio. As Iota is classed with the super-giants among stars, the comparison is suggestive of the nature of the forces involved. About 120 lines are found in this spectrum of May 28, and have been identified with the chemical elements producing them. Among the elements represented are hydrogen, iron, titanium, scandium, chronium, calcium, strontium, and manganese. A heightened intensity of the violet end of the continuous spectrum indicates that the nova may be even hotter than the star in Scorpio.

After the radical change from an absorption to a bright line type, occurring on June 9, the nova spectrum, apart from its bright emission lines, closely resembled that of Canopus. Later, during October and November, the nebular spectrum peculiar to the star Eta Carinæ (see accompanying map) appeared with outbursts of hydrogen and helium. Relating these various aspects with stars at different periods of their evolution must eventually afford us a key to the nova problem.

Apparent Approach of Star

The general shift of the lines from their normal position in the spectrum of Nova Pictoris indicates, in general, an apparent approach of the star at the rate of 300 or 400 kilometers a dawn of a new era in the history of the star, is fraught with interest to us, especially in view of the fact that our sun is a star and subject to all the mishaps to which stellar suns are liable.

The Constellations

At the times given in the caption of the accompanying map the bright stars, Alpha and Beta, of the Centaur are on the meridian south of the overhead point. One arm of Centaurus partially incloses the Southern Cross on the right-hand side. Another branches upward toward the zenith and to Lupus, the Wolf, at the left. Below Centaurus and Crux are Musca, the Fly, Circinus, the pair of Compasses, and Triangulum Australe, the Southern Triangle. At the left, we find Ara, which is depicted on many maps as an Altar, upside down. Toward the south are the fragments of the ancient constellation Argo, now called Vela, Pyxis, Puppis and Carina. The last constellation terminates with Canopus, which next to Sirius is the brightest star in the sky. Near at hand is Pictor, the home of the new star. The position entered on the map will enable anyone to find it. Last May, when it burst forth, it was a very striking object. Now it is somewhat fainter than any of the stars of Pictor shown on the map. Hydra in the west, Leo in the northwest, Virgo and Boötes in the north, are all salient features of the time and hour. Eastward we have the impressive constellations of Scorpio and Ophiuchus. Hercules in the northeast and Aquila just rising give promise for the coming months.

The phases of the moon, given in Greenwich time, for April and May follow: Last quarter on April 5 at 8:50 p. m., new moon on April 12 at 12:56 p. m., first quarter on April 19 at 11:23 p. m., full moon on April 28 at 12:17 a. m., last quarter on May 5 at 3:13 a. m., new moon on May 11 at 10:55 p. m., first quarter on May 19 at 5:48 p. m., and full moon on May 27 at 11:49 a. m.

The moon will be in perigee on April 10 and May 7; in apogee on April 21 and May 19. During the coming two months it passes the planets in the following order: Saturn on April 2, April 29 and May 26; Mars on April 7 and May 6; Jupiter on April 8 and May 5; Venus on April 9 and May 8; Uranus on April 10 and May 8; Mercury on April 11 and May 10, and Neptune on April 21 and May 19.

The Planets

Saturn is the only visible planet in the evening. As shown on the accompanying map it is in Libra. Neptune is near Leo, but cannot be viewed without a telescope. All the other planets are in the morning sky. Mercury as a morning star will be best seen about April 28. Venus on April 18 is at its greatest western

SPECIAL PRIZES GIVEN BY SCHOLASTIC PRESS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—Special awards of certificates were announced for the unusual entries in the contest of magazines and newspapers at the closing session of the Scholastic Press Association here.

A miniature edition, about six inches square, of the Lindbloom Weekly, published by Lindbloom High School, Chicago, Ill., received a special prize. The Blue and White, newspaper of the students of the Los Angeles High School, received a special award because it was the only daily paper entered in the contest. El Sahuaro, a monthly publication in Spanish, issued by the students of the Spanish department of the high school in Tucson, Ariz., was awarded a certificate for its unusual qualities. It is the only foreign language school paper in the contest, and is written and edited by the students themselves since over half of the 1000 students in the school study Spanish.

Columbia University was selected as the next meeting place of the association, and on the recommendation of Joseph M. Murphy, secretary, the five officers of the association were re-elected to serve another year.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space five lines.

REAL ESTATE

VIRGINIA—Clover Leaf Farm, near Richmond, 350 acres, 3-story brick house, barns, etc., bordering Pamunkey River, navigable to Chesapeake Bay; fine farm, historical background. MAURICE J. O'BRIEN, 332 Lincoln St., Dayton, Ohio.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Shadow Lawn Lodge

A HOME designed to accommodate those desiring rest or study. Open all the year; six miles from Washington, D. C.; affording comforts and attentions at moderate rates; booklet sent on request. Address MISS W. M. DARBY, East Falls Church, Va.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PROMPT and competent service in patent, trade-mark and copyright matters; validity and infringement opinions furnished; free advice. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., W. L. & T. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 51-53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, established 1864; registered attorneys.

UNITED STATES and Foreign Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Designs. J. M. MANGHUM, Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C. Registered Patent Attorney for 20 years.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

MILES R. FRISBIE
Planned Advertising and Sales Campaigns
Letters, Folders, Broadsides
No Charge for Consultation
Arrow Bldg., Schenectady, N. Y.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TWO VOLUMES, Modern Machine Shop Practice, by Joshua Rose, M. E., for $15.00, cost $25.00; never used; of practical value to ambitious machinist. L. D. TOMPKINS, 190 Broad St., Plainville, Conn.

I. C. S. Retail Salesmanship course for $40, cost $70, never started; purchaser can transfer to any other course; big saving for right party. L. D. TOMPKINS, 190 Broad St., Plainville, Conn.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Phyllis Chamberlain, Worcester, Mass.
Frank Weisman, Worcester, Mass.
A. H. Woltze, Highland Park, Ill.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

SUMMER PROPERTY

CAMP FOR SALE—Located at East Sebago, Me., on the west shore of Sebago Lake, good water frontage, bathing beach, land is 124 feet wide and 313 feet deep; house stands about 40 feet behind low breakwater, has ten rooms including two sleeping porches, large screened-in porch on two sides, ice house, garage, electric lights, bath room, is fully furnished. Address Room 501, 206 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

COTTAGES on beautiful lake, Fiskdale, Mass.; $75, $100, $200; one completely furnished, $300; possession until January, 1927. Apt. A, 345 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

DORCHESTER—5 or 6-room apartment, 2-family detached house, lower floor. 22 Wells Ave. Phone Talbot 4993.

N. Y. C., E. 37th St.—Exclusive house, Murray Hill section, one or two-room apartments unfurnished, newly decorated, fireplaces, tiled bathrooms, kitchenette, northern exposure, also southern exposure, overlooking garden; exceptional. Telephone Gramercy 6853.

TO LET—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Three attractively furnished rooms in private house, real kitchen, sun porch and garden; easily accessible Lexington Subway and N. Y. Central. 1818 Anthony Ave. (175th St).; call Davenport 0765.

N. Y. C., 145 E. 49th St.—2 completely and attractively furnished rooms with real kitchen, lovely house; immediately until October; rent $200 a month. Plaza 0871. MISS HOMER.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will share lease, sunny office, 42nd St. district; reasonable. 4646 Murray Hill; 9639 Cathedral.

N. Y. C., Practitioner's office; Æolian Hall; light, well equipped; full or part time. Inquire mornings, Riverside 3987.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE
N. Y. C., Aeolian Hall, morning hours, fully equipped. Tel. Longacre 2365 before 1.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Will share cozy little apartment with lady who would like home privileges; 3 minutes from church. Tel. Copley 2617-J.

BOSTON, 119 Hemenway St., Suite 11—Pleasant room near Christian Science church. Kenmore 1216.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1553 Beacon St.—Commodious front room with fireplace. Tel. Regent 4762-M.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 572 Lincoln Pl., Prospect 6831—Sunny, heated, homelike rooms, kitchen privileges; ladies only; subway near. REIMERS.

GARDEN CITY, 55 Roxbury Road—Ideal home for couple or gentlemen, three minutes' walk from our station and golf links. Phone 1288-W Garden City.

N. Y. C., Hudson View Gardens—Large sunny room, attractively furnished, ample closets, modern. Box H-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 58 Central Park West, Apt. 4-N—Modern rooms; refined home; home privileges; good transportation; permanent; references.

N. Y. C., East 94th St.—Delightful, large, light room, small apartment, kitchen privilege. Phone Penn. 5300; evenings, Atwater 7729.

N. Y. C., 235 W. 103, Cor. Broadway—Attractive room, running water, adjoining bath; refined private family. STODDARD.

N. Y. C., West 191, 362 Wadsworth Ave., Apt. 4—Bright room, private home, kitchen privilege, reasonable. Phone Wadsworth 3028-J.

N. Y. C., 48 West 94th, Apt. 4—Attractive, sunny outside room adjoining bath; near Christian Science church; convenient transit lines.

NEW YORK CITY, 202 West 86th—Single, double rooms, $8-$16; charming elevator apartment; excellent location. ROUZEE.

N. Y. C., 220 West 107 (Apt. 51)—Attractive front rooms, single, double; kitchen privilege; elevator; business people.

N. Y. C., 536 W. 112th St., Apt. 53—Comfortable, sunny room, modern house; business woman. Yelowstone 7642.

PHILADELPHIA, 811 North 41st St.—Second floor front room, furnished, board optional. Phone Preston 2867-J. Cars convenient.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Virginia House—Centrally located, tourists accommodated; reasonable rates. 1417 Mass. Ave., N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Private home near church; well furnished room; $45 a month. 1822 Ontario Place. Col. 3239.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

OUTSKIRTS Greenwich, Conn.—Man and wife want large sunny room, private bath, board with private family; April-October. O. D. SMITH, 401 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BENNETT, WILLIAMS AGENCY
HIGH GRADE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
15 East 40th St., N. Y. C. Murray Hill 7177

CHARLOTTE GORDON supplies excellent positions, cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, useful maids, chauffeurs, housemen; references required. 132 East 58th St., New York City.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 60 Broadway, New York City—Commercial agency where employers and better class of men and women seeking positions are brought together.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2882 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

PERSONNEL COMPANY, executive banking, bookkeeping, secretarial, typing and all classes of office positions for men and women. 9 Church St., N. Y. C. Cort. 2363.

STENOGRAPHERS
WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN STENOGRAPHIC EMPLOYMENT FIELD. STENOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION, INC., 489 FIFTH AVE. TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2720.

The COLLEGIATE SERVICE
437 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Phone Caledonia 3852
Placement service for college women in the fields of business and social work.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Handsome dining room set, cheap, at WINKLER'S STORAGE CO. Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

LARGE upright piano, full tone, mahogany case; suitable for class room. Box H-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

1921 Packard Landaulet Limousine
for hire by private family, professional party or business man by hour, day, week or month; reasonable rates. For information phone Columbia 4410, Dorchester.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover
I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Boston 24. Telephone Dorchester 2400.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON	
107 Falmouth St.	Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK	
270 Madison Ave.	Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON	
2 Adelphi Terrace	Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS	
56, Faubourg St. Honore	Tel. Elysée 91-99
FLORENCE	
11 Via Magenta	Tel. 3406
PHILADELPHIA	
902 Fox Bldg.	Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO	
1458 McCormick Bldg.	Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND	
1658 Union Trust Bldg.	Tel. Cherry 2099
DETROIT	
455 Book Bldg.	Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY	
705 Commerce Bldg.	Tel. Delaware 0272
SAN FRANCISCO	
625 Market St.	Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES	
626 Van Nuys Bldg.	Tel. FAber 2980
SEATTLE	
763 Empire Bldg.	Tel. Main 8904
PORTLAND, ORE	
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg.	Tel. Main 0420

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

HELP WANTED—MEN

COUNCILORS, experienced, for boys' camp in Maine during July and August. GEO. A. STANLEY, Ridgewood, N. J.

N. Y. C.—Wanted, man to take care of church buildings, must be capable of making minor repairs of every kind. Apply 516 West 112th.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ACTIVE women of good character and pleasing personality wanted to represent on a commission basis largest manufacturer of ladies' made-to-measure wearing apparel in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey; exceptional opportunity to engage in dignified and profitable work in your own locality. Write FIRSCHING FASHION STUDIO, 1015 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

ACTIVE women representatives in Monroe, Orleans and Wayne counties wanted to sell complete line Firshing made-to-measure garments for women, prices reasonable, good commission. FIRSHING STUDIOS, Inc., Branch Office, 413 Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

BAYSHORE, Long Island—Attendant companion, practical, capable woman for one needing care; permanent position. Interview BAMMAN, 50 West 46th St., N. Y. C., Wednesday, March 17, between 12 and 4.

WE OFFER a real opportunity to a woman whose education, interests, and experience would qualify her for a constructive, character-building sales service of the highest type which, after our very thorough theoretical and practical training, should lead her to a permanent and strongly remunerative connection; liberal commission and bonus plan with salaried supervisory and executive possibilities. THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 802-803 Park Square Building, Boston.

WEST MEDFORD, MASS.—General housework girl, young, strong, neat, capable; for family of 2 adults and 3 school children. Phone A. M. or evening, Mystic 0376-R.

AGENTS WANTED

WOMEN of refinement in Westchester County who wish to make profitable use of spare time can by selling Crosby Underwear to their friends on a commission basis; garments made of best quality nainsook, voile, crepe de chine and other materials; work is dignified, pleasant and profitable; you can soon build up a permanent business through re-orders from satisfied customers. For particulars communicate with MILDRED BOGART SEITZ, 441 So. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Telephone 1075-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTORNEY, 30, admitted New York over 5 years, desires equitable arrangement with law office where he can be usefully active, preferably New York City, either on basis of salary and privilege of small practice, or will rent space where overflow work can be had; will also consider good business opening. Box A-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AS HOUSEKEEPER, full charge desired, or as matron or companion. Box G-222, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ATTENDANT companion desires position to lady needing loving service. Box D-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

AUTHORS & PLAYWRIGHTS ATTENTION
Plays, manuscripts typed; reasonable rates; neat, clean work guaranteed (colored). Bradhurst 8957, New York City.

COLLEGE WOMAN, experienced in travel and outing activities, planning summer at well-known Wyoming ranch; will act as guardian there for girls or young boys. ETHEL G. HOYLE, 27 West 46th Street, New York City.

EXPERIENCED infants' nurse desires position in family (Christian Scientists preferred); N. Y. C. or Boston; best references. MISS M. ZURCHER, 65 Newtown Ave., Norwalk, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER or housework, references, capable worker. Box V-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

The International Economic Conference

Probably no aspect of the activities of the League of Nations testifies more happily to its value for the world than the accomplishments of the Economic, Communications and Transit, and Social Sections of the League. The more spectacular results achieved by the League in international politics cannot, it is true, be underestimated. But it must be admitted that the ultimate aims of the League, international peace and co-operation, are being reached more rapidly and more easily in other fields than the political. Thus with every year of the League's existence it becomes more evident that, while agreement on such questions as disarmament remains for the moment a mere hope, international collaboration is being secured in the sphere of economics, and that this collaboration is paving the way for collaboration in other, ultimately more important, spheres.

The proposed International Economic Conference provides another opportunity for extending the League's influence in the economic sphere. While the actual conference will not take place till some time in 1927, the real spade work of the conference will be performed by a preparatory committee for the International Economic Conference which is expected to meet at Geneva on April 26. This committee will consist of thirty-two recognized experts in the world of finance and economics and of four representatives of Labor. None of the delegates will in any sense be representatives of their respective countries and thus not only will strictest impartiality be maintained in the decisions of the preparatory conference, but these decisions will have also a permanent value for the economic life of the world owing to the presence at the conference of such well-known economists as Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, and W. T. Layton, the editor of the Economist, London. Whereas the financial conference at Brussels in 1920 and the economic conference at Genoa in 1923 failed partially owing to an entire lack of preliminary work by impartial experts, there can in the case of the present conference be no such cause of failure.

The actual work of the preparatory conference will consist in deciding the agenda for the final conference. The terms of reference to the preparatory conference have, therefore, been more or less vague in character, but the discussions of the experts will be limited in extent by the considerations which inspired the idea of the conference, international collaboration in the economic life of the world. The problems of unemployment and poverty, which call so insistently for solution among the problems of the modern world, are inseparably connected with the question of the supply, control and distribution of raw materials. This question will be one of the major questions to be discussed at the preparatory economic conference.

The coal problem is, of course, among the most urgent problems for Europe. The world's coal supplies are becoming larger and larger, while the world's coal markets become scarcer and scarcer. There is again a very strong connection between this problem and the problem of conditions among coal miners. Albert Thomas has already established a committee of inquiry into the social conditions in the coal-mining industry and the executive committee of the International Miners' Federation, at the last meeting in Geneva, declared its intention to press for international agreements based on this inquiry. This committee is also paying the greatest attention to the work of the International Economic Conference, and the presence on the preparatory committee of four workmen's delegates will assure a thorough investigation into the whole coal problem.

Problems connected with other raw materials such as iron, oil and chemicals will also, it is expected, be dealt with by the preparatory committee. It is quite possible that the experts will discuss the question of sugar and other manufactured products. Sugar, in particular, is the cause of many economic difficulties in Europe, where various states are attempting to create artificial sugar industries by providing manufacturers with bounties.

Among other problems which call for international agreement are the problems of the world's tariff barriers, communications and transit, the position of middlemen, the growth of trusts, crisis movements and co-operative societies. Some, if not all, of these problems will figure in the discussions of the preparatory economic conference.

So much does one economic problem depend on every other that it is difficult to foretell the limits of the inquiries which will be undertaken at the preparatory economic conference. There is a very definite desire, however, to avoid mere academic discussion, and there is no doubt that no subject will be taken up by the experts unless there is a reasonable possibility of its leading to some practical result at the International Economic Conference itself.

Women Ask Vote on Equal Terms With Men

The question of giving the Parliamentary franchise to women on the conditions that apply to men is now to be taken up seriously by the British Government. Lord Cecil, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in a letter to the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, has conveyed a message from the British Prime Minister to the effect that a conference on the subject will be held in time to enable legislation to be undertaken during the present Parliament.

This announcement has been long looked forward to by women in Britain who find themselves still discriminated against in this matter. For example, British men now vote for Parliament when twenty-one years old, whereas their wives, sisters and daughters must wait until they are thirty. There are besides other discriminatory features of the situation. The subject is a thorny one, since many of the Government's followers consider that the franchise is too widely distributed already. Proposals have thus to be considered for leveling up the voting age of men as well as for leveling down that of women—twenty-five years, for example, has been suggested for both.

The question of whether those in receipt of eleemosynary state assistance should continue as at present to exercise the franchise is another matter that has been raised. Now that Mr. Baldwin has undertaken, however, to have the ground prepared with a view to the holding of a conference of all parties interested, new and hopeful progress should become possible toward the formulating of an official policy for the removal of the present undoubtedly unfair anomaly affecting women.

Protecting a Common Right

The vigorous and convincing argument presented in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by Martin Hays of Brighton in defense of a measure which would direct the Attorney-General of the State to protect the rights of the people at all hearings before the Department of Public Utilities which affect rates, charges or financing, should arouse widespread interest. The presentation of the measure quickly followed the adverse report of the committee to which had been referred a bill, also presented by Mr. Hays, which would have made all decisions by the utilities body subject to review by the Legislature, and also the proposed rejection of still another measure making such decisions reviewable by the Governor and Council and providing for the election of the members of the commission by popular vote.

Arguments put forward in support of the Massachusetts bill apply generally in all the states and in the Nation as a whole. The theory is, of course, that all the so-called regulatory commissions are representative of the people who have created them. But in practice, it is pointed out, they do not always protect the interests of the public, however faithfully their members may seek to do so. In the matter of applications for rate increases, now more than ever common, the representatives of the utilities interested come before the commissions prepared to defend their motions for orders advancing rates and to oppose all efforts, whether by the commissions in their own behalf or by petitions, to reduce such rates. The array of special counsel and experts is formidable enough, in most instances, to overawe and defeat the representatives of the boards or interested private individuals.

It need not be argued, or even suggested, for the purposes of defending such a measure as that proposed, that these boards or commissions have acted unwisely or dishonestly. But it might perhaps be shown in many cases where public interest has been involved that such interest has not been adequately protected. It is the part of wisdom, therefore, that provision be made in all such cases for the representation of the public right by an official of the standing and dignity of the Attorney-General, a person in whom, in the case of the states, the people have reposed special trust and confidence.

The tendency, of course, especially in this period of inflation, is to bring tremendous pressure to bear in support of all claims for higher rates. It is undeniable that, in many cases, the utilities are able to establish a valid claim to these advances. But it is equally true, no doubt, that the regulatory commissions have, not infrequently, been swept off their feet by the persuasive arguments of their petitioners. There is a determined effort to establish the new and higher rates upon a basis of reproduction costs which may or may not be permanent. It is the experience of all who have kept closely in touch with such matters that rates are seldom voluntarily lowered. It is the duty of the public now to see to it that its interests are cared for in this particular. A precedent, once established, persists in interposing itself as something too sacred to be disturbed or set aside.

For Veterans of Canada's Industrial Army

The Dominion Parliament is to be asked to legislate, this session, for an old-age pension system for Canadian citizens. On numerous occasions since Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand adopted old-age pensions resolutions have been introduced into the House of Commons of Canada, advocating similar action. Parliamentary committees have been appointed to inquire more fully into the question, and strong pleas for definite action have been advanced from the ranks of the Conservative Party, as well as from Liberals and the more radical groups.

In the last Parliament, a special committee recommended "that an old-age pension system be established at the earliest possible date for deserving indigent persons of seventy years of age and upwards." Certain residential qualifications were stipulated, and the committee recommended "that the maximum rate of pension be $20 per month, which would be lessened by private income or partial ability to earn." In order to be assured of the co-operation of the provinces, the report included also a recommendation that only one-half the amount of pension payable should be borne by the Federal Government; "the other half by the provincial government of such provinces as express by legislation their desire to adopt the system. . . ."

The Federal Government subsequently discovered that several of the provinces were unwilling to participate, and no further action was taken before the federal elections last October. The new Parliament is apparently more disposed to move along the desired lines. It is understood that an arrangement will be made to establish old-age pensions in the provinces where the provincial legislatures undertake to share in the cost, leaving the dissenting provinces free to come in as soon as they are ready.

It is estimated that the total cost of the pension plan, if applied throughout the Dominion, would be about $24,000,000 a year, of which the Federal Government would pay $12,000,000, and the remainder would come from the provincial treasuries, in proportion to the benefits received by pensioners in each province. The special committee in 1924 estimated that there were approximately 98,841 eligible pensioners in Canada.

Support for an old-age pension system, for veterans of Canada's industrial army, is not confined to the cities and industrial districts—although the former Mayor of Toronto, Thomas Church, is one of the leading Conservative advocates of it. In farming districts, and on the coasts where Canadian fishermen reap the harvest of the sea, in lumber camps and mining communities, interest is to be found in the proposal to relieve Canadian workers of the fear of want in old age.

A Question of State Enforcement

Arguments have been advanced, both pro and con, in discussions of the duty of the several states to enact and enforce laws in aid of the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the alleged right of those states to shirk that responsibility if the people, speaking through their legislative assemblies, so choose. It has been agreed, apparently, that each state has the privilege of co-operating, or refusing to co-operate, as it may see fit. But it is observed that with this question settled there is an increasing tendency on the part of those states which have believed their own interests could be best served by casting the burden of prohibition enforcement upon the Federal Government to realize that by this effort to escape responsibility, and perhaps to indicate the disrespect in which a dominant faction of their citizens holds the federal law, they have abetted crime and encouraged licensed lawlessness to their own serious disadvantage.

The hope has been recently expressed that the New York Legislature, viewing the record in that State following the repeal, in 1923, of the state enforcement code, will vote to reassume the responsibility thus carelessly put aside. Really no choice would seem to remain in arriving at the decision. It has been attempted, by comparisons and by citing possible precedents which are hardly analogous, to establish the belief that no actual responsibility rests upon the several states to enforce a federal rule or law. But the fact remains that when the Legislature of the State of New York, along with the legislatures of the other states, ratified the Eighteenth Amendment it recorded its own will and the will of the people in actually accepting its terms. Fundamentally the amendment is as much a part of the law of New York as it is of the codes of those states which have adopted and are endeavoring to enforce concurrent acts.

But there is another view of the matter which is not confused or beset by any possible technicalities. This is the view, now being quite clearly gained, that no state can afford, in justice to itself and in deference to its own welfare and prosperity, to shirk the moral responsibility imposed. Lawlessness has proved itself to be a tremendous and an increasing liability. Those who realize this are becoming impatient because of the failure of enforcement due to the congestion of the federal courts' machinery and the physical impossibility of disposing of pending cases by the methods provided where state prosecutors and courts lend no aid.

The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law will never be repealed or modified by the methods of sabotage and the studied indifference of those who have sought to nullify the law by its continued flagrant violation. The good name of the federal authority has been established. Prohibition will never be laughed out of court. By the processes already provided its complete enforcement will finally be brought about. It requires no argument to establish the fact that those states and those communities in which enforcement of the law is most complete will enjoy the greatest benefits.

Editorial Notes

Citizens of southern California, in their increasing objection to the efforts of certain public health officials to use the current smallpox epidemic scare as an opportunity to force wholesale vaccination upon the public, either by admonition or intimidation, have the law of the State and the decidedly questionable value of vaccine as substantial supporters of their case. Devotees of vaccination in the section in question have enthusiastically pointed to Ohio with 51,913 smallpox cases in ten years as a shining example of what happens under no vaccination law. But such logic is hardly conclusive when their "example" is placed beside the figures from New Jersey, as one instance, which had only 936 smallpox cases in the same decade with a similar absence of any vaccination law! Evidently vaccination does not explain the difference. While believers in vaccination naturally have the right to be governed by their convictions, it must be recognized that an equal right of choice rests with those who are convinced of the futility if not the danger of vaccination—for vaccination has its victims.

It was good advice, just the same, which was contained in the lines printed on the menu cards of the dinner enjoyed by thirty of the members of the Class of 1890 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Columbia University, New York. There is reason to hope, therefore, that those who read them will profit from so doing. This is how they ran:

Methuselah ate what he found on his plate,
And never, as people do now,
Did he note the amount of the calorie count;
He ate it because it was chow.
He wasn't disturbed, as at dinner he sat,
Destroying a roast or a pie,
To think it was lacking in granular fat,
Or a couple of vitamines shy.
He cheerfully chewed every species of food,
Untroubled by worries or fears,
Lest his health might be hurt by some fancy dessert,—
And he lived over Nine Hundred Years!

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

Not for many a long day has there been so overwhelming a manifestation of unity in national opinion as was shown over the proposal to balance the admission of Germany to the Council of the League of Nations by the simultaneous admission of Poland, Spain and Brazil. Except for the Foreign Secretary himself, the three political parties and the press of the country have been absolutely unanimous in their opposition.

The basis of that opposition was twofold. On the one side is the instinct of fair play. Germany, so it is felt here, accepted the Locarno agreements, which bind her to acquiesce permanently in the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine and to rectify the anomalies of the peace treaties, as they affect her armaments and her frontiers in eastern Europe only, by arbitral methods, on the understanding that she was to take her seat among the great European powers then represented on the Council at Geneva.

British public opinion, as voiced by Lord Grey, feels that to try to nullify the value of that admission by adding, at the last minute and without the prior consent of Germany, Poland as a permanent member of the Council, is to take away with the left hand the value of the agreement proffered at Locarno with the right hand. In so far as Locarno was a bargain based on mutual concessions, it ought to be carried out in the spirit and the letter.

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On the other side is the feeling that the proposal to include Poland, in order to strengthen the anti-German forces in the League, is wholly contrary to the spirit both of Locarno and of the League itself. The central idea of Locarno, as it was understood in Great Britain, was that it was an act of trust and reconciliation; it was supposed to be the final wiping out of war-time passion and the starting of Europe on a new course, in which the nations were going to try the method of mutual confidence instead of suspicion.

The central idea of the League of Nations, as it is understood in Great Britain, is that it is to be an institution in which there are to be no groups, no alliances, and no parties but which can stand so far outside the ordinary morass of international bickering that nations can refer their disputes to it for settlement, confident that they will be dealt with along lines of justice and conciliation. To form groups inside the League, for or against this power or that, would be to destroy the detached and judicial basis which is essential to its work.

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Perhaps the deepest feeling in Great Britain, therefore, has been the conviction that the spiritual vitality of the League is at stake in the present controversy. Public opinion in Great Britain has probably taken the League more seriously than in any other country. The League of Nations Union is one of the most active and powerful organizations in the land. It has kept alive the conviction, universal during the war, that unless the nations could create some such organism as the League and work it fairly and wisely, it was only a question of time for another war to overwhelm the civilized world.

Hence the vigor and unanimity of the opposition to the proposal to add fresh anti-German elements to the permanent members of the League Council before Germany takes her seat. For to do so in the surreptitious manner which has been proposed in the last few weeks would be to reduce the League itself to the level of the old diplomacy of intrigue and maneuver which has always ended in plunging the world in war.

The controversy, however, has served to bring to the front the difficult problem of finding some better system of electing the nonpermanent members of the Council than that which is in force at present. The most serious menace to the efficiency of the Council is the not unnatural desire of every power, large or small, to sit on the Council, and the resolute objection of every power elected thereto to step down.

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Yet if the Council is to be an effective executive, it must consist of the so-called great powers, who have to carry the real responsibility, as permanent members; it must consist of about an equal number of lesser powers, selected so as to be representative of the more important areas of the world, as temporary members; and it must not be so large as to be unwieldy. The only sensible way would seem to be to inaugurate some system of rotation so that all the lesser nations sit on the Council in their turn.

Finally, there is another element which is gradually coming to the fore. On the one side there is the question of the balance between the Latin peoples and the north European peoples. On the other there is the balance between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant nations. As the world shrinks through modern invention, these issues, like that of Asiatic migration, are steadily being driven to the front, and naturally they find expression in the League, the greatest focus of international problems in the world.

It looks, therefore, as if this meeting at Geneva will simply be the beginning of a long controversy, the full import of which will only gradually be seen. At the moment of writing, rumors are current that Sir Austen Chamberlain may have to resign, for it seems that he committed himself far more deeply to the views of M. Briand, Señor Quinone de Leon of Spain and of Count Skrzynski than was generally realized in matters in which public opinion in Great Britain is now clearly unwilling to follow him.

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All this controversy, however, really goes to the bottom of the problem of world peace. Not the least damage that has been done to both the League of Nations and to Locarno has been the absurd glorification of the letter at the expense of the spirit, without which the former becomes a mere empty shell. If the world is going to have peace, it will not be because it has signed covenants or treaties, but only because it is able to overcome the causes of war and eradicate them from its midst.

The controversy about the composition of the Council of the League is now bringing to the front these very issues between the big powers and the lesser powers, between the policy of reconciliation with Germany and of continued suspicion and enmity toward her between the Latins and the Northerns, the Protestants and the Roman Catholics, which have got to be faced and wisely settled if the hopes of mankind are ever to be realized.

Provided people keep their heads and their common sense, the road to peace is not the primrose path of sentimentality and ease, but the narrow way of healthy controversy, leading, after storms, to nobler heights and wider views.

The Week in Geneva

GENEVA

On Wednesday, Feb. 17, the staff of the International Labor Office moved into the new building, which is not only the first building built specially for the League of Nations in Geneva, but also the first building representing in a concrete form the aspirations of workmen and employers throughout the world to solve their problems peacefully and amicably. The two massive statues symbolizing Justice and Peace are already in position before the main entrance. Gardeners are busy at work on the flower beds, and in a few weeks the terraces leading down to the peaceful Lake of Geneva will be covered with the first buds of spring: an historic spring in the history of the world's workers.

Inside, the finishing touches are being put to the decorations of the Great Hall, the corridors and the rooms of the president, Arthur Fontaine, and the director, Albert Thomas. The bas-relief of Constantin Meunier, the gift of M. Fontaine, representing two miners handling a lump of coal, has been placed in one of the corridors. The cases holding the paintings presented by Spain have arrived, and the gifts of other governments are expected to arrive shortly. On the upper floors of the building typewriters are already "clicking away," and the officials have installed themselves in their new rooms.

The staff is, not unnaturally, pleased at the prospect of being so much nearer to the center of Geneva and to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, which is only a short distance away. The old offices of the Labor Bureau were more than half-an-hour's walk from the center of the town, and the time saved in going to and from the office will be considerable.

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Thanks to the good offices of an Austrian official in the International Labor Office, Hugo von Hahn, a number of very interesting documents relating to the history of Geneva have been lent to the town for some months by the authorities of the Hof, Haus und Staatsarchiv in Vienna. Important documents illustrating the history of the town are scattered all over Europe, in Turin, in Paris and in London. Vienna, however, possesses an unusually rich store of these documents.

Geneva has had a rich and interesting history. The Genevese have fought for ages for freedom and independence, and Geneva has long been noted for its distinctive culture and spiritual atmosphere. During the year 1814 the history of the town was brought intimately into contact with the history of Austria. Geneva was occupied by the imperial troops and had successively two Austrian governors, the military governor, Count de Bubna, and the civil governor, Count d'Ugarte. Decisions of the utmost importance for the future of Geneva were taken in Vienna. It is these incidents which are chronicled in the documents lent by Vienna to Geneva, and it is hoped that Genevese historians will avail themselves of an unusual opportunity.

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A new monthly review, devoted entirely to the interests of children, has been added to the list of the innumerable international publications issued in Geneva. The first number appeared in January. The review is published by the Save-the-Children Fund International Union (l'Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants), and is designed to replace the fortnightly bulletin previously published by the union. The review will contain interesting articles on child welfare work and accounts of the work being performed throughout the world to improve the lot of children.

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The town of Basel proposes to organize several new air lines, and to make Basel an airport. Lines will first be opened between Basel and Frankfort, Basel and Lyons, and Basel and La Chaux de Fonds. Five new machines will be bought to carry on the services between these towns.

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The municipality of Lausanne has offered its hospitality for the congress of Swiss citizens living abroad. Hitherto a congress has always been held at Basel, but the municipality of Basel has now decided to hold these meetings only once every three years. The meetings, which are held in the autumn, serve the useful purpose of keeping Swiss people living abroad in touch with each other.

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The Belgian Government is organizing an exhibition of important paintings in Berne, to illustrate the influence of Van Eyck on Flemish and other painters. The exhibition, which will last from March to June of this year, will include works by painters from the time of Van Eyck to the present day, and should prove of great interest to students of painting.

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Swiss hotel keepers, noted all over the world, are now interesting themselves in the development of hotels on the Dalmatian coast, principally at Ragusa and Spalato. The inhabitants of Dalmatia are, naturally enough, pleased at this development and are giving the Swiss every assistance in the matter.

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An exhibition of Swiss women's work is proposed for the autumn of 1928, and a meeting of its executive committee has been held at Berne. The fundamental aims of the exhibition are to show women's capabilities in the working world and the economic importance of those capabilities, and to encourage the recognition of her services. Her efforts in the spheres of education, apprenticeship, public welfare and instruction will also be demonstrated. The exhibition will make a point of instructing women and youth generally how to make their work, whether in the home or professionally, easier, and of developing in the Swiss people the appreciation of, and joy in, a well kept, orderly home and a wholesome family life.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

No Receding From Complete Prohibition

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a government where questions of general moment are referred to popular vote, there is no force so powerful as that of well-directed publicity. It may also be said that no element in national life realizes this fact and takes advantage of it more thoroughly than the agents of corruption.

Since the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law were put into effect, the liquor interests of the country, through a press that would appear largely sympathetic, have carried on a persistent and extensive campaign designed to discredit the Nation's attempts at liquor law enforcement.

Stories of the alleged corruption of high school students by bootlegging activities, for instance, and of drunken revels by young people, along with detailed accounts of the collusion of federal, state, county and city officials with the liquor traders, are given the widest publicity.

In rebuttal, supposing all of these reports were true, how do they compare with the conditions of the old saloon days? Drunkenness was then so common as to go unremarked; inebriated individuals were met everywhere; women were disinclined to go on the streets alone for fear of insults; boys were systematically educated to indulgence, and in the cities politics was controlled and used by the liquor trade to forward its interests.

In those days there was no reason for the liquor forces to bring to public notice the abuses then occurring. Much, indeed, to the contrary. Neither were there then scores of prohibition agents in every state to uncover and direct attention to each breach of morality due to liquor indulgence.

Today, while the most is made of every instance detracting from prohibition, few are the words published regarding its benefits. Little is said of the large increase in savings accounts in all laboring community banks, of the comfortable homes that have been built up on sober industry with money that formerly slid across the saloon bar, of the abandonment of jails no longer needed, of the decrease in the cost of policing cities and maintaining courts, of the removal of temptation from the great mass of boys and girls. Neither is the fact heralded that manufactories and corporations are getting the efficient and dependable help now that it was impossible to secure in the old saloon days.

America, with the eyes of the world upon her, cannot afford to recede one step from complete prohibition. Carry on five years more, assert conscientious authorities, and there will be as effective enforcement of liquor laws as of many other regulations designed to prohibit forms of crime and immorality.

C. R. S.

Denver, Colo.